

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

0459-0573P

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

097806701
NEW

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED

PCT/DK99/00567

October 15, 1999

October 15, 1998

TITLE OF INVENTION

SPECIFIC THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS OBTAINED BY INTERFERENCE WITH REDISTRIBUTION AND/OR *

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

ARKHAMMAR, Per O.; TERRY, Bernard R.; SCUDDER, Kurt M.; BJORN, Sara P.; THASTRUP, Ole

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39 (1).
4. ☒ The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. ☒ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ has been transmitted by the International Bureau. WO 00/23091
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☐ An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
 - a. ☐ is transmitted herewith.
 - b. ☐ has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4)
7. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
 - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☐ An English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11. to 20. below concern document(s) or information included:

11. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98-International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210)
12. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
15. ☐ A substitute specification.
16. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
17. ☐ A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821-1.825.
18. ☐ A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
19. ☐ A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
20. ☒ Other items or information:
 - 1.) PCT Substitute Claims Letter w/ International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409) and claims
 - 2.) PCT Request (PCT/RO/101)
 - 3.) Fifty-one (51) sheets of Sequence Listing
 - 4.) Three (3) sheets of Formal Drawings

*TARGETING OF CYCLIC NUCLEOTIDE PHOSPHODIESTERASES OF I-KAPPA-B KINASES

U.S. APPLICATION NO (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

09/806701

PCT/DK99/00567

0459-0573P

21. ☒ The following fees are submitted:**BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5):**

Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482)

nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO

and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO. \$1,000.00

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to

USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$860.00

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO

but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO. \$710.00

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO

but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$690.00

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO

and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4). \$100.00

ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than ☐ 20 ☒ 30
months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).

\$ 130.00

CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE
Total Claims	10 - 20 =	0	X \$18.00
Independent Claims	1 - 3 =	0	X \$80.00
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			None + \$270.00
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =			\$ 990.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.			\$ 0
SUBTOTAL =			\$ 990.00
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).			\$ 0
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =			\$ 990.00
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property +			\$ 0
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =			\$ 990.00
			Amount to be: refunded \$
			charged \$

Total Claims 10 - 20 = 0 X \$18.00 \$ 0

Independent Claims 1 - 3 = 0 X \$80.00 \$ 0

MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable) None + \$270.00 \$ 0

TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS = \$ 990.00☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are

reduced by 1/2. \$ 0

SUBTOTAL = \$ 990.00Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30

months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)). \$ 0

TOTAL NATIONAL FEE = \$ 990.00

Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be

accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property +

TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED = \$ 990.00

Amount to be:

refunded \$

charged \$

a. ☒ A check in the amount of \$ 990.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.b. ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account. No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees.

A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any

overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

Send all correspondence to:

Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch, LLP or Customer No. 2292

P.O. Box 747

Falls Church, VA 22040-0747

(703)205-8000

Date: April 4, 2001

By Leonard R. Svensson #30,330

/cqc

IN THE U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: ARKHAMMAR, Per O. et al. Conf.:
Int'l. Appl. No.: PCT/DK99/0567
Appl. No.: New Group:
Filed: April 4, 2001 Examiner:
For: SPECIFIC THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS OBTAINED
BY INTERFERENCE WTH REDISTRIBUTION AND/OR
TARGETING OF CYCLIC NUCLEOTIDE
PHOSPHODIESTERASES OF I-KAPPA-B KINASES

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

BOX PATENT APPLICATION

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

April 4, 2001

Sir:

The following Preliminary Amendments and Remarks are respectfully submitted in connection with the above-identified application.

AMENDMENTS

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Before line 1, insert --This application is the national phase under 35 U.S.C. § 371 of PCT International Application No. PCT/DK99/00567 which has an International filing date of October 15, 1999, which designated the United States of America and was published in English.--

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows:

2. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein the luminophore is a green fluorescent protein (GFP).

3. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein the GFP is a fluorescent protein derived from *Aequorea* Green Fluorescent Protein or any functional analogue thereof, wherein the amino acid position 1 upstream from the chromophore has been mutated to provide an increase of fluorescence intensity when the fluorescent protein of the invention is expressed in cells.

4. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein the GFP is F64L-GFP, F64L-Y66H-GFP or F64L-S65T-GFP.

5. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein the GFP is EGFP.

6. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein the I-kappaB kinase is selected from the group consisting of I-kappaB kinase β , I-kappaB kinase γ and NIK.

7. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein the I-kappaB kinase is I-kappaB kinase β .

8. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein the luminophore comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding the protein corresponding to amino acids 331-360 of SEQ ID NO: 16.

9. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein the fluorescent probe is expressed in the cell or cells.

10. (Amended) A screening assay for carrying out the method of claim 1.

REMARKS

The specification has been amended to provide a cross-reference to the previously filed International Application. The claims have also been amended to delete multiple dependencies and to place the application into better form for examination. Entry of the present amendment and favorable action on the above-identified application are earnestly solicited.

Attached hereto is a marked-up copy of the changes made to the application by this Amendment.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP

By *my well* #36,623
Leonard R. Svensson, #30,330

LRS/cqc
0459-0573P

P.O. Box 747
Falls Church, VA 22040-0747
(703) 205-8000

Attachment: Version With Markings Showing Changes Made

(Rev. 01/22/01)

VERSION WITH MARKINGS SHOWING CHANGES MADE

The specification has been amended to provide cross-referencing to the International Application.

The claims have been amended as follows:

2. (Amended) A method according to [any of the preceding claims]claim 1, wherein the luminophore is a green fluorescent protein (GFP).

3. (Amended) A method according to [any of the preceding claims]claim 1, wherein the GFP is a fluorescent protein derived from Aequorea Green Fluorescent Protein or any functional analogue thereof, wherein the amino acid position 1 upstream from the chromophore has been mutated to provide an increase of fluorescence intensity when the fluorescent protein of the invention is expressed in cells.

4. (Amended) A method according to [any of the preceding claims]claim 1, wherein the GFP is F64L-GFP, F64L-Y66H-GFO or F64L-S65T-GFP.

5. (Amended) A method according to [any of the preceding claims]claim 1, wherein the GFP is EGFP.

6. (Amended) A method according to [any of the preceding claims]claim 1, wherein the I-kappaB kinase is selected from the group consisting of I-kappaB kinase β , I-kappaB kinase γ and NIK.

7. (Amended) A method according to [any of the preceding claims]claim 1, wherein the I-kappaB kinase is I-kappaB kinase β .

8. (Amended) A method according to [any of the preceding claims]claim 1, wherein the luminophore comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding the protein corresponding to amino acids 331-360 of SEQ ID NO: 16.

9. (Amended) A method according to [any of the preceding claims]claim 1, wherein the fluorescent probe is expressed in the cell or cells.

10. (Amended) A screening assay for carrying out the method of [any of the preceding claims]claim 1.

BOX SEQUENCE
PATENT
0459-0573P

IN THE U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: ARKHAMMAR, Per O. et al. Conf.: 5923
Appl. No.: 09/806,701 Group: Unassigned
Filed: April 4, 2001 Examiner: Unassigned
For: SPECIFIC THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS
OBTAINED BY INTERFERENCE WITH
REDISTRIBUTION AND/OR TARGETING OF CYCLIC
NUCLEOTIDE PHOSPHODIESTERASES OF I-KAPPA-
B KINASES

AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

July 11, 2001

Sir:

In reply to the U.S. Patent Office Notice to Comply with Requirements for Patent Applications Containing Nucleotide Sequence and/or Amino Acid Disclosures dated May 11, 2001, the following amendments and remarks are respectfully submitted in connection with the above-identified application.

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 53, line 22 with the following amended paragraph:

--Top primers all include specific sequences following the ATG, a Kozak sequence, and a cloning site (Hind3). The bottom primer includes the common C-

terminal sequence minus the stop codon, an EcoR1 cloning site, and an extra nucleotide to preserve the reading frame in EGFP-N1.

Sequences of top-primers:

5'-GTAAGCTTCGAACATGATGCACGTGAATAATTTTCCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:17); specific for PDE4D3A and PDE4D3B (GenBank Acc. nos. L20970 & U50159).

5'-GTAAGCTTCGAACATGGAGGCAGAGGGCAGCAGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:18); specific for PDE4D4A (GenBank Acc. no. L20969).

5'-GTAAGCTTCGAACATGGCTCAGCAGACAAGCCCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:19); specific for PDE4D5A (GenBank Acc. no. AF012073).

Sequence of common bottom-primer:

5'-GTGAATTCCCGTCGTGTCAGGAGAAGCATCATCTATG-3' (SEQ ID NO:20).--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 54, line 26 with the following amended paragraph:

--The top primer includes specific sequences following the ATG, a Kozak sequence, and a cloning site (EcoR1). The bottom primer includes specific C-terminal sequences minus the stop codon, an Acc65I cloning site, and two extra nucleotides to preserve the reading frame in EGFP-N1.

PDE5-top :

5'-GTGAATTCAACCATGGAGCGGGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:21)

PDE5-bottom:

5'-GTGGTACCCAGTTCCGCTTGGCC (SEQ ID NO:22)--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 56, line 1 with the following amended paragraph:

--The top primer includes specific sequences following the ATG and a cloning site (Hind3). The bottom primer includes specific C-terminal sequences minus the stop codon, an Acc65I cloning site, and two extra nucleotides to preserve the reading frame in EGFP-N1.

IKK β -top:

5'-GTAAGCTTACATGAGCTGGTCACCTTCCCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:23)

IKK β -bottom:

5'-GTGGTACCCATGAGGCCTGCTCCAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:24)--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 56, line 18 with the following amended paragraph:

--Plasmid PS377 contains an NFkappaBp65-EGFP fusion. The GenBank accession number of the p65 subunit of NFkappaB is M62399. It is constructed by performing PCR on human cDNA (from Clontech) with specific primers p65-top and p65-bottom. The resulting ca. 1.7 kb PCR product is cut with restriction enzymes Xho1 and Hind3 and cloned into pEGFP-N1 (Clontech) cut with Xho1 and Hind3. This produces an NFkappaB-EGFP fusion (SEQ ID NOs: 11 and 12) under the control of the CMV promoter.

p65-top: 5'-TTTACTCGAGATGGACGAACTGTTCCCCCTCA-3' (SEQ ID NO:25)

p65-bottom: 5'-TTTTGAAGCTTGGAGCTGATCTGACTCAGCAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:26)--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 57, line 4 with the following amended paragraph:

--Construction of probes for monitoring IKK β localisation, mis-targeting and redistribution in live cells:

Plasmid PS410 contains an EGFP-IKK β fusion. The GenBank accession number of the beta subunit of IkappaB kinase is AF031416. It is constructed by performing PCR on human cDNA (from Clontech) with specific primers IKK β -top and IKK β -stop. The resulting 2.2 kb PCR product is cut with restriction enzymes Hind3 and Acc65I and cloned into pEGFP-C1 (Clontech) cut with Hind3 and Acc65I. This produces an EGFP-IKK β fusion (SEQ ID NOs: 13 and 14) under the control of the CMV promoter.

IKK β -top: 5'-GTAAGCTTACATGAGCTGGTCACCTTCCCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:27)

IKK β -stop: 5'-GTGGTACCTCATGAGGCCTGCTCCAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:28)--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 57, line 23 with the following amended paragraph:

--PS473 contains EGFP fused to the C-terminal part of IKK β . This part of IKK β contains a putative leucine zipper region, but is without catalytic activity as this function resides in the N-terminal part of IKK β . It is constructed by performing PCR on PS410 with primers IKK β -LZ-top and IKK β -stop. IKK β -LZ-top contains a Hind3 site and specific IKK β sequence from amino acid position 455 in the predicted amino acid sequence. This is almost immediately upstream of the first leucine of the predicted leucine zipper, which is at position 458. The resulting 0.9 kb PCR product is cut with restriction enzymes Hind3 and Acc65I and cloned into pEGFP-C1 (Clontech) cut with Hind3 and Acc65I. This produces an EGFP-IKK β -LZdomain fusion (SEQ ID NOs: 15 and 16) under the control of the CMV promoter.

IKK β -LZ-top: 5'-GTAAGCTTCCACCATGATGAATCTCCTCCGAAAC-3'
(SEQ ID NO:29)--

Please replace the Sequence Listing filed April 4, 2001 located immediately after the claims with the substitute Sequence Listing enclosed herewith.

REMARKS

Enclosed herewith in full compliance to 37 C.F.R. §§1.821-1.825 is a substitute Sequence Listing to be inserted into the specification as indicated above. The substitute Sequence Listing in no way introduces new matter into the specification.

Also submitted herewith in full compliance to 37 C.F.R. §§1.821-1.825 is a disk copy of the substitute Sequence Listing. The disk copy of the substitute Sequence Listing, file "0459-0573P.ST25", is identical to the paper copy, except that it lacks formatting.


The substitute Sequence Listing includes primer sequences disclosed in the Specification as filed that were not made part of the original Sequence Listing. The amendments to the Specification are being made to reference the primer sequences by their SEQ ID NOS. These amendments are editorial in nature and do not constitute new matter.

Entry of the above amendments is earnestly solicited. An early and favorable first action on the merits is earnestly solicited.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP

By  #30,623
Leonard R. Svensson, #30,330

LRS/KR/KW
0459-0573P

P.O. Box 747
Falls Church, VA 22040-0747
(703) 205-8000

Attachments: Paper and disk copy and of Sequence Listing
Copy of Notice to Comply
Copy of Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 53, line 22 with the following amended paragraph:

--Top primers all include specific sequences following the ATG, a Kozak sequence, and a cloning site (Hind3). The bottom primer includes the common C-terminal sequence minus the stop codon, an EcoR1 cloning site, and an extra nucleotide to preserve the reading frame in EGFP-N1.

Sequences of top-primers:

5'-GTAAGCTTCGAACATGATGCACGTGAATAATTTTCCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:17); specific for PDE4D3A and PDE4D3B (GenBank Acc. nos. L20970 & U50159).

5'-GTAAGCTTCGAACATGGAGGCAGAGGGCAGCAGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:18); specific for PDE4D4A (GenBank Acc. no. L20969).

5'-GTAAGCTTCGAACATGGCTCAGCAGACAAGCCCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:19); specific for PDE4D5A (GenBank Acc. no. AF012073).

Sequence of common bottom-primer:

5'-GTGAATTCCCGTCGTGTCAGGAGAAGCATCATCTATG-3' (SEQ ID NO:20).--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 54, line 26 with the following amended paragraph:

--The top primer includes specific sequences following the ATG, a Kozak sequence, and a cloning site (EcoR1). The bottom primer includes specific C-

terminal sequences minus the stop codon, an Acc65I cloning site, and two extra nucleotides to preserve the reading frame in EGFP-N1.

PDE5-top :

5'-GTGAATTCAACCATGGAGCGGGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:21)

PDE5-bottom:

5'-GTGGTACCCAGTTCCGCTTGGCC (SEQ ID NO:22) --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 56, line 1 with the following amended paragraph:

--The top primer includes specific sequences following the ATG and a cloning site (Hind3). The bottom primer includes specific C-terminal sequences minus the stop codon, an Acc65I cloning site, and two extra nucleotides to preserve the reading frame in EGFP-N1.

IKK β -top:

5'-GTAAGCTTACATGAGCTGGTCACCTTCCCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:23)

IKK β -bottom:

5'-GTGGTACCCATGAGGCCTGCTCCAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:24)--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 56, line 18 with the following amended paragraph:

--Plasmid PS377 contains an NFkappaBp65-EGFP fusion. The GenBank accession number of the p65 subunit of NFkappaB is M62399. It is constructed by performing PCR on human cDNA (from Clontech) with specific primers p65-top and p65-bottom. The resulting ca. 1.7 kb PCR product is cut with restriction enzymes Xho1 and Hind3 and cloned into pEGFP-N1 (Clontech) cut with Xho1 and Hind3. This produces an NFkappaB-EGFP fusion (SEQ ID NOs: 11 and 12) under the control of the CMV promoter.

p65-top: 5'-TTTACTCGAGATGGACGAACTGTTCCCCCTCA-3' (SEQ ID NO:25)

p65-bottom: 5'-TTTGAAGCTTGGAGCTGATCTGACTCAGCAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:26)--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 57, line 4 with the following amended paragraph:

--Construction of probes for monitoring IKK β localisation, mis-targeting and redistribution in live cells:

Plasmid PS410 contains an EGFP-IKK β fusion. The GenBank accession number of the beta subunit of IkappaB kinase is AF031416. It is constructed by performing PCR on human cDNA (from Clontech) with specific primers IKK β -top and IKK β -stop. The resulting 2.2 kb PCR product is cut with restriction enzymes Hind3 and Acc65I and cloned into pEGFP-C1 (Clontech) cut with Hind3 and Acc65I. This produces an EGFP-IKK β fusion (SEQ ID NOs: 13 and 14) under the control of the CMV promoter.

IKK β -top: 5'-GTAAGCTTACATGAGCTGGTCACCTTCCCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:27)

IKK β -stop: 5'-GTGGTACCTCATGAGGCCTGCTCCAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:28)--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 57, line 23 with the following amended paragraph:

--PS473 contains EGFP fused to the C-terminal part of IKK β . This part of IKK β contains a putative leucine zipper region, but is without catalytic activity as this function resides in the N-terminal part of IKK β . It is constructed by performing

PCR on PS410 with primers IKK β -LZ-top and IKK β -stop. IKK β -LZ-top contains a Hind3 site and specific IKK β sequence from amino acid position 455 in the predicted amino acid sequence. This is almost immediately upstream of the first leucine of the predicted leucine zipper, which is at position 458. The resulting 0.9 kb PCR product is cut with restriction enzymes Hind3 and Acc65I and cloned into pEGFP-C1 (Clontech) cut with Hind3 and Acc65I. This produces an EGFP-IKK β -LZdomain fusion (SEQ ID NOs: 15 and 16) under the control of the CMV promoter.

IKK β -LZ-top: 5'-GTAAGCTTCCACCATGATGAATCTCCTCCGAAAC-3'

(SEQ ID NO:29)--

3/PRTS 1

SPECIFIC THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS OBTAINED BY INTERFERENCE WITH REDISTRIBUTION AND/OR TARGETTING.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This application describes a novel mechanism of action of chemical entities in order to

5 prevent or treat adverse conditions which may be reduced or abolished by modulating the effectiveness of I-kappaB kinase (IKK) or cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases (PDE:s) by modulation of their targeting or localisation in the cell. The preferred mode of action being sought is dislocation or interference with the targeting of specific isoforms of IKK or PDE:s and interference with their anchoring sites within cells, thereby reducing

10 their specific effectiveness, not directly their enzymatic capacity.

In its broadest aspect, the present application relates to a novel method for preventing or treating, in an animal in need thereof, an adverse condition which may be reduced or abolished by modulating the activity of one or more IKKs or PDE:s having the ability to

15 cleave cAMP or cGMP. The method comprises modulation of the specific effectiveness of IKKs or PDE:s by modulating their spatial distribution within cells of the animal. The IKK is chosen from the group consisting of IKK α , IKK β , IKK γ and NIK. In one embodiment IKK β is the preferred isoform. The PDE:s are chosen from the group consisting of PDE1, PDE2, PDE3, PDE4, PDE 5, PDE6, PDE7, PDE8, PDE9 and

20 PDE10. More specifically, the method relates to PDE4 and isoforms thereof, such as PDE4D, and splice variants of PDE4D, such as PDE4D1, PDE4D2, PDE4D3, PDE4D4 and PDE4D5. The animal with the adverse condition may be a mammal and preferably a human.

In one embodiment of the invention modulation of the specific effectiveness of the PDE

25 is a dislocation of the PDE from a native location within the cell.

In another embodiment of the invention modulation of the specific effectiveness of the PDE involves a disruption of its targeting to a native location within the cell.

In another embodiment of the invention modulation of the specific effectiveness of the PDE involves interference with the redistribution of the PDE, the redistribution being

30 associated with an increase or a decrease of the specific effectiveness of the PDE.

The modulation of the specific effectiveness of the PDE may involve both an up-regulation or a down-regulation of the effectiveness of the PDE to perform its function within the cell.

The present invention provides compositions and methods for modifying the activation of NF-kappaB by mis-targeting and/or modulation of the redistribution of specific IKKs.

In one embodiment we specifically modulate the targeting of IKK β . We have developed
5 two molecular probes PS473 and PS474 that upon expression in a relevant cell system will dislocate endogenous IKK β from its anchoring site. The mis-targeting has, as shown in example 1, significant functional consequences that can be related to a diminished ability of cytokines and other stimuli to activate NFkappaB. We thus show that IL-1 induced translocation of NFkappaB from cytoplasm to the nucleus is effectively inhibited,
10 and furthermore as a consequence thereof we found that NFkappaB-induced transcriptional activation was inhibited.

NFkappaB has been shown to rescue transformed cells from undergoing apoptosis when exposed to pro-inflammatory cytokines like TNF α (Baichwal, V.R. & Baeuerle, P.A.
15 (1997) Curr Biol 7, R94-6). To substantiate that mis-targeting of IKK β is an effective way of blocking the functional effect of IKK β , we analysed whether PS473 was able to influence TNF α -induced apoptosis. As seen in example 1 the probe (PS473) was found to hypersensitise cells to apoptotic stimuli.

20 In another embodiment the present invention provides agents that modulate the targeting and/or redistribution of IKKs. Such agents include polypeptides that comprise a putative leucine zipper region of IKK β . Included are DNA molecules and expression vectors that encode for the described peptides, furthermore host cells are provided that express said peptides in a stable or transient expression system.

25 In another embodiment the invention provides a method for finding compounds that modulate targeting and redistribution of IKK β and of derivatives thereof. The method renders itself to screening for compounds that modulate the functional activity of I-kappaB kinase β through modulation of one or more of multiple targeting sites of IKK β
30 (or other IKKs) and which thereby cause either a partial or a complete inhibition of the NF-kappaB activation. The method will allow for identification of compounds that modulate said targeting or redistribution in specific cell types.

The presented novel mechanism of action will be useful in the treatment of the following
35 diseases/conditions: chronic inflammation, asthma and chronic bronchial hyperreactivity

of non-asthma etiology, rheumatoid arthritis and pelvospondylitis, ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, diabetes mellitus type I, systemic lupus erythematosus, myasthenia gravis, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Graves' disease and immune thrombocytopenic purpura, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and septic shock as well as
5 depression.

Background

Chronic inflammation is the result of unbalanced and continued production of
10 inflammatory cytokines. Cytokines are produced in cascades, the pro-inflammatory $\text{TNF}\alpha$ and $\text{IL-1}\beta$ often responsible for initiating a process, which leads to a more general production of further cytokines. This cascade of gene expression is largely under the control of NF-kappaB, a ubiquitous transcription factor that, by regulating the expression of multiple inflammatory and immune genes, plays a critical role in host defence and in
15 chronic inflammatory diseases (Sen and Baltimore, 1986; Mukaida *et al.*, 1990; Beg *et al.*, 1993; Cogswell *et al.*, 1993). NF-kappaB is activated not only by cytokines, but also by reactive oxygen species (ROS), viruses, and a range of other generally noxious and pathogenic stimuli (Blackwell *et al.*, 1997; Schulzwe-Osthoff *et al.*, 1997). Activation of NF-kappaB via ROS has been implicated in neurodegenerative disorders such as
20 Parkinson's and Alzheimer's (Lesoualc'h *et al.*, 1998; O'Neill *et al.*, 1997) and also in inflammatory bowel disease (Jourdeuil *et al.*, 1997). Tissue inflammatory response to x-rays is mediated directly by NF-kappaB (Hallahan *et al.*, 1995). Activation of NF-kappaB has been implicated in the production of atherosclerotic lesions of smooth muscle cells (Bourcier *et al.*, 1997) and in cardiac inflammatory disorders (Hattori *et al.*, 1997). NF-
25 kappaB/Rel transcription factors are also known to play a role in the pathogenesis of certain tumours, especially those of haematopoietic origin (Neumann *et al.*, 1997), and constitutive (autocrine) activation of NF-kappaB is known to promote a resistance to apoptotic stimuli (Giri *et al.*, 1998). Inhibitors of NF-kappaB should increase the cytotoxic efficacy of anticancer chemotherapies (Bours *et al.*, 1998).
30 The inflammatory pathways are notoriously complex, yet the feasibility of reducing or eliminating inflammatory responses through modulation of NF-kappaB activity has already been demonstrated in a number of different cells (Makarov *et al.*, 1997).

The NF-kappaB/Rel group of transcription activators and their co-evolved regulatory
35 proteins, the inhibitors of kappa B (I-kappaBs), play important roles in many cellular

signalling processes in vertebrates, which include controlling communication between cells, embryo development, maintenance of cell type specific expression of genes as well as co-ordinating the inflammatory response to stressors and viral infection (Wulczyn *et al.*, 1996). The key proteins involved in this control system divide into distinct groups:

- 5 a) Those that bind DNA. These belong to the Rel family of transcription factors (Ghosh *et al.*, 1990) and include p50, p65, p52/49, p75/Rel and RelB. Only dimers bind DNA, but these can be homodimers or heterodimers. p65/p50 heterodimer is the most abundant, and plays a more elaborate role than other factors in regulating gene expression (Baldwin, 1996).
- b) Those that interact with the DNA-binding subunits in cytoplasm,
- 10 which include the inhibitory I-kappaB α and I-kappaB β molecules (Bauerle and Baltimore, 1988), and the precursor molecule p105 (Naumann *et al.*, 1993).
- c) Those transcriptional coactivators which interact with the DNA-binding subunits in the nucleus, such as Bcl3 (Nolan *et al.*, 1993; Watanabe *et al.*, 1997) and Cbp/p300 (Zhong *et al.*, 1998).
- d) Kinases which activate proteasomal destruction of I-kappaB α and β subunits - the I-
- 15 kappaB kinases (Beg *et al.*, 1993).
- e) Kinases which directly phosphorylate the DNA-binding subunits in cytoplasm and nucleus to modulate their activity, such as PKA (Zhong *et al.*, 1998), casein kinase II (Bird *et al.*, 1997) and others (Hayashi *et al.*, 1993; Schulze-Osthoff *et al.*, 1997).
- 20 Inactive p65/p50 NF-kappaB dimers are held in the cytoplasm coupled to inhibitory I-kappaB molecules (α and β isoforms) via the p65 subunits. Activated I-kappaB kinases (IKK) phosphorylate the inhibitors, targeting them for ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal digestion (Beg *et al.*, 1993). The released subunits translocate to the nucleus and there activate transcription.
- 25 The I-kappa kinases (IKK- α , IKK- β and IKK- γ) have been shown to be part of a large multi-component complex (Chen *et al.* 1996; Rothwarf *et al.*, 1998). It is likely to assume that the assembly and disassembly of the IKK complex is controlled by a scaffold protein termed IKK-complex-associated protein, IKAP (Cohen *et al.* 1998). It is expected that a tight assembly of the complex is necessary for the IKKs to be activated by the NF-kappa-
- 30 B-inducing kinase (NIK) and thereby induce phosphorylation of the I-kappaB subunits. Interestingly the affinity of IKK- β for IKAP diminishes upon phosphorylation of IKK- β by NIK.

Glucocorticoids (GC) are powerfully efficient modulators of inflammation, but suffer from

35 the potential hazards of suppressing necessary protective responses to infection and

decreasing some essential healing processes. They modulate cytokine expression by a combination of genomic mechanisms. The activated GC-receptor complex can (i) bind to and inactivate AP-1 or NF-kappaB, (ii) upregulate I-kappaB production via GC response elements (iii) reduce the half-life of cytokine mRNAs (Brattsand & Linden 1996). But

- 5 steroid treatment broadly attenuates all cytokine production from all lymphocytes, so not only do levels of the inflammatory cytokines fall, but also that of the anti-inflammatory IL-10. Specific modulation of Th1-type pathways would be an initial goal of this project. It is also known that some fibroblast cell NF-kappaB-mediated responses are likely governors of inflammatory progression, so inhibition of such responses could have
- 10 detrimental effects (Smith et al., 1997). Therapies, which maintain appropriate feedback systems, but modulate inappropriate cytokine production represent an unmet medical need.

An attractive therapeutic intervention to be used in the treatment of chronic inflammatory

15 conditions is inhibition of the I-kappaB degradation. Blocking the ubiquitin proteasome pathway (PharmaProjects, Accession no. 023654 and 027675), can directly inhibit this degradation. Another mechanism that is being pursued is inhibition of the enzymatic activity of either of the IKKs or NIK (public statement from Signal Pharmaceuticals).

- 20 Very many extracellular signals are transduced via intracellular systems employing the cyclic nucleotides cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) and cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) as intermediaries, or second messengers. The processes mediated by cAMP and cGMP include control of smooth muscle tone, learning, vision, cellular differentiation, control of pro-inflammatory mediator production and action,
- 25 apoptosis, lipogenesis, glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis, circadian rhythms, cardiac function, and mood control through noradrenergic potentiation.

Cyclic nucleotides are generated by adenylate and guanylate cyclases (ACs and GCs, respectively) from ATP and GTP, signal to cAMP- and cGMP-dependent effector proteins such as protein kinases (cAKs and cGKs, respectively) and certain ion

- 30 channels. cAMP and cGMP are removed by phosphodiesterases (PDE:s). The required specificity of signals generated by these systems arises from diversity of type, tissue-specific expression and intracellular placement of the enzymes involved. For instance there are nine isoforms of ACs known plus additional splice variants, soluble and membrane located forms of GCs, multiple isoforms of the cAK and cGK kinases, and
- 35 very many isoforms of PDE:s of which over 30 have been identified (Perry and Higgs, 1998; Houslay and Milligan, 1997; Beavo, 1995). Additional specificity arises from

targeting particular signalling enzymes to restricted locations within cells; this is the function of scaffold and anchoring proteins, such as the AKAP family, and not only may they place enzymes close to their substrates, but they may also serve to recruit multiple enzymes into functional signalling units (Pawson and Scott, 1997).

- 5 Inactivation of cAMP/cGMP occurs by hydrolysis of the 3'-ester bond, catalysed by the PDEs. The PDE:s are key components of the cyclic nucleotide signalling systems, allowing local concentration differences of the cyclic nucleotide messengers to be established, between adjacent tissues, between adjacent cells, even within a single cell between different volumes of cytoplasm. The ability to generate such heterogeneity in
- 10 the distribution of concentrations of a commonly shared signalling molecule, such as cAMP, is at the heart of directed signalling processes. To be of therapeutic value, cyclic nucleotide control has to be achieved with defined cellular selectivity (Perry and Higgs, 1998). It is the therapeutic opportunities offered by certain of the PDE:s that concerns this application.
- 15 Ten families of PDE:s have been identified, designated simply PDE1 to PDE10. Within each family there are two or more related but distinct gene products (A, B, C, etc.) and for each of these alternative mRNA processing gives rise to multiple splice variants, identified by an additional arabic numeral in accordance with the most recent nomenclature recommendation (Molecular Pharmacology 46:399-405, 1994). All PDE
- 20 gene products identified so far have two functional domains per molecule, one catalytic, and one regulatory. The catalytic domain lies towards the carboxylic acid terminus of each PDE protein and has the greatest homology between the PDE families, being >75% homologous at the amino acid level (Perry and Higgs, 1998). Nevertheless, each of the more than 30 PDE:s known have individually distinct substrate specificities, kinetic
- 25 characteristics, regulatory properties and cellular and subcellular distributions (Houslay and Milligan, 1997).

PDE:s 4, 7 and 8 are highly specific for cAMP. PDE:s 5, 6, 9 and 10 are selective for cGMP. PDE3s bind cAMP and cGMP with similar affinity, but hydrolyse cAMP most efficiently, cGMP rather poorly. PDE3s are therefore negatively regulated in their cAMP

30 hydrolysing ability by cGMP. PDE:s 1 and 2 hydrolyse both cAMP and cGMP, but with PDE1 the relative efficiencies vary with isoenzyme subtype (Perry and Higgs, 1998). The amino terminal ends of PDE:s consist of the regulatory domains, which are very different both between families and between variants within families. This region contains variously: a binding domain for Ca^{2+} -calmodulin (CaM) in PDE1; non-catalytic cGMP-

35 binding sites in PDE:s 2, 5 and 6; a binding domain for the signalling G-protein

transducin in PDE6. The amino terminal region also contains protein- and membrane-targeting sequences in several PDE3:s and PDE4:s, as well as protein kinase phosphorylation sites in PDE:s 1, 3, 4 and 5. These phosphorylation sites are likely to be important in regulation of catalytic activity and/or subcellular location (Perry and Higgs, 1998).

Amongst the cAMP degrading phosphodiesterases, we focus here on the largest and most diverse family known, the PDE4:s. PDE4 enzymes share a common structure, as deduced from their amino acid sequences (Beavo and Reifsnyder, 1990; Bolger *et al.*, 1993, Houslay, Sullivan and Bolger, 1998). Members of each gene family (PDE4A, PDE4B, PDE4C, PDE4D) share common C-terminal regions, different for each family, and catalytic domains that for all PDE4 isoforms are very similar (84% homology over about 360 amino acids across all PDE4:s; Houslay, Sullivan and Bolger, 1998). From N-terminus to catalytic region, the sequence in "long form" PDE4s can be divided into 5 regions, three of which are isoform-specific (N-terminal region, linker regions 1 and 2, or LR1 and LR2) and two, more conserved regions, that are broadly similar between all isoforms, the upstream conserved regions 1 and 2 (UCR1 and UCR2). "Short form" PDE4:s, e.g. PDE4A1, PDE4B2, PDE4D1, PDE4D2, lack UCR1 and LR1 plus differing amounts of the N-terminal region of UCR2. Throughout all regions are potential phosphorylation sites for a variety of kinases, including PKA (e.g. Ser 54 in human PDE4D3), mitogen activated protein kinases (e.g. Ser 487 of human PDE4B2), casein kinase II (e.g. Ser 489 of PDE4B2) and calcium-diacylglycerol dependent protein kinases (Houslay, Sullivan and Bolger, 1998). Phosphorylations at some of these sites have been shown to activate the PDEs (e.g. Ser 54), others serve to inhibit. There is also evidence that some phosphorylations serve to prime the enzymes ready for subsequent activation by further phosphorylation at a different site or sites (Houslay, Sullivan and Bolger, 1998). Other auto-regulatory sites may be found in the N-terminal sequence of certain PDE4:s (Bolger *et al.*, 1996, McPhee *et al.*, 1995).

The identification of rolipram (Schering AG, Berlin, Germany) as an effective inhibitor of PDE4:s (Wachtel, 1982, Nemoz *et al.*, 1985) gave an important tool by which to determine the role of PDE4:s in different cell types. Originally developed as a neurotropic agent, rolipram indicated the therapeutic potential of PDE4 inhibition in control of depressive disorders. Analysis of the pharmacological properties of rolipram, and over 800 publications covering these properties have appeared over the period 1993 to 1998 alone, now indicates that specific PDE4 inhibition may be useful over a very wide range of disease areas. These include: asthma, atopic dermatitis, depression, reperfusion

injury, septic shock, toxic shock, autoimmune diabetes, AIDS, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis, cerebral ischemia, psoriasis, allograft rejection, restenosis, ulcerative colitis, cachexia, cerebral malaria, allergic rhinoconjunctivitis, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune encephalomyelitis (Houslay, Sullivan and Bolger, 1998).

- 5 In the area of asthma, PDE4 inhibition helps to increase cAMP in bronchial smooth muscle, thereby producing a modest bronchodilatory effect, of use in the alleviation of asthmatic symptoms. But perhaps most importantly, inhibition of PDE4:s is now a recognised method by which to suppress immune and inflammatory cell responses (Hughes *et al.*, 1997; Torphy, 1998; Teixeira *et al.*, 1997).
- 10 PDE4:s play major roles in modulating the activity of virtually every cell type involved in the inflammatory process. Immune and inflammatory conditions occur when recruitment of leukocytes from the blood compartment into tissues is either uncontrolled, inappropriate, prolonged or directed against self. In asthma, rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis, infiltration of tissues with inflammatory cells is prolonged and intense,
- 15 leading ultimately to severe (and self-perpetuating) damage and loss of function. Acute dysregulation of the immune system occurs in such conditions as acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) where an overwhelming and generalised inflammatory response can frequently lead to death. There is also substantial evidence which suggests that inflammation may play a part in defining the extent of injury resulting from
- 20 reperfusion following ischaemia, at least in brain and lung (Entman and Smith, 1994). Chronic inflammatory conditions such as asthma are currently treatable with steroids, but long term treatment brings unavoidable side-effects including immunosuppression, metabolic disturbance and hypertension (Teixeira *et al.*, 1997). Symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis can be alleviated by non-steroidal anti-inflammatories (NSAIDS), but again their
- 25 side effects are of great concern. Acute conditions such as ARDS have no current treatment as such, only supportive care. Effective anti-inflammatories able to control dysregulated responses, but without the side effects associated with NSAIDS and steroids, have not yet been found.

Within the context of asthma, elevation of intracellular cAMP by PDE inhibition has been

30 associated with inhibition of the function of various types of cells involved in the inflammatory response, including lymphocytes, monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, eosinophils, mast cells, basophils, endothelial cells and lung epithelial cells (Nicholson and Shahid, 1994); PDE4:s appear to play the dominant role in neutrophils, basophils, eosinophils and mast cells, PDE3s being dominant in monocytes/macrophages and

35 lymphocytes. Inhibitors of PDE3s and PDE4:s often interact synergistically in control of

inflammatory response in asthma models (Teixeira *et al.*, 1997). Other PDE:s may be important in inflammatory cells, but their involvement has yet to be clarified or demonstrated.

Increased cAMP modulates myosin light chain kinase (MLCK) activity causing relaxation,

- 5 and this is the primary effect in bronchial smooth muscle. Useful compounds will relax bronchial smooth muscle slowly and maintain relaxation for sustained periods, but also help reduce inflammatory immune responses to allergens. Although a combined inhibition of PDE3 and PDE4 isozymes seems to relax bronchial smooth muscle most effectively (Raeburn & Advenier, 1995) in humans, the possibility of cardiovascular
- 10 complications is increased by the use of PDE3 inhibitors, and in fact PDE4 inhibitors such as rolipram, alone or in combination with agonists of the β 2 adrenoceptors such as salbutamol, are effective bronchorelaxants.

Possible mechanisms (Teixeira *et al.*, 1997) involved in the anti-inflammatory benefits of PDE4 inhibition *in vivo* include:

- 15 - Inhibition of the production and release of inflammatory mediators/cytokines.
- Inhibition of leukocyte migration.
- Induction of cytokines with suppressive activity.
- Inhibition of leukocyte activation (degranulation, respiratory burst).
- Inhibition of the expression/upregulation of cell adhesion molecules.
- 20 - Induction of apoptosis amongst inflammatory cells.
- Also, stimulation of endogenous steroid and catecholamine release (Pettipher *et al.*, 1996).

Perhaps the most important consequence *in vivo* of selective PDE4 inhibition may be to inhibit chemokine production, especially those that are chemoattractants of leukocytes

- 25 (Teixeira *et al.*, 1997). Inhibitors of PDE4 are effective suppressers of cytokine production *in vitro* and reduce serum levels of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α) in animal models of septic shock (Sekut *et al.*, 1995; Pettipher *et al.*, 1996; Prabhakar *et al.*, 1994). Inhibition of TNF- α production may be central to the beneficial effects of PDE4 inhibition in treatment of inflammatory conditions, but inhibition of the release of
- 30 chemoattractants such as the α -chemokine interleukin-8 and the lipid leukotriene (LT) B_4 may also be important for reducing leukocyte recruitment to sites of inflammation (Turner *et al.*, 1994; Griswold *et al.*, 1993).

It is also known however that there are protective effects of PDE4 inhibition which are quite separate from inhibition of release and action of TNF- α and other pro-inflammatory

- 35 mediators. At higher concentrations than are necessary to inhibit TNF- α release,

rolipram appears to have a direct effect on eosinophils (Teixeira *et al.*, 1994) and eosinophilia. PDE4 inhibition also stimulates macrophages to produce and release the antiinflammatory cytokine interleukin 10 (IL-10) when challenged with lipopolysaccharide (LPS) *in vitro* (Kambayashi *et al.*, 1995; Jilg *et al.*, 1996), and this same effect may be involved in the protective action of methylxanthines, which are general PDE inhibitors, in a murine model of septic shock (Jilg *et al.*, 1996).

Inhibition of neutrophil activation *in vivo* may also be how PDE4 inhibition protects against acute lung injury induced by LPS followed by zymosan in a murine model (Miotla *et al.*, 1995), and in animal models of asthma, it is likely that PDE4 inhibition suppresses allergic inflammation by inhibition of eosinophil activation together with inhibition of mast cell de-granulation (Hughes *et al.*, 1996).

PDE4 inhibition has also been shown to affect the *in vitro* expression and presentation of cell adhesion molecules such as E-selectin by endothelial cells of the microvasculature (Blease *et al.*, 1998; Morandini *et al.*, 1996) and increased cAMP also prevents mediator-induced upregulation of $\beta 2$ integrins on the surface of eosinophils and neutrophils (Teixeira *et al.*, 1996). Inhibition of the cell adhesion components responsible for recruitment of leukocytes and for initiation of tissue infiltration by the inflammatory cells is an important aspect of therapeutic control for inflammatory conditions.

cAMP-elevating agents also enhance apoptotic clearance of various leukocytes *in vitro* (Hallsworth *et al.*, 1996), and this too may be useful effect in the control of inflammation through PDE4 inhibition.

The major cGMP-degrading PDEs are types 1,2,5, 6, 9 and 10 but here we focus on PDE5, since this is the principal cGMP-specific PDE found in airway and vascular smooth muscle, and it is one of the better documented families of cGMP-specific PDEs. Little is known yet concerning the role of the newly discovered PDE9 and PDE10 isoforms (Soderling *et al.*, 1998; Fisher *et al.*, 1998; Soderling *et al.*, 1999; Fujishige *et al.*, 1999), and the situation is similar for PDE2s, since good inhibitors are as yet unknown for these (Perry and Higgs, 1998). PDE5 is activated by cAK and (10-fold faster) by cGK (Thomas *et al.*, 1990). Phosphorylation of PDE5 is enhanced in the presence of cGMP, and apparently increases the enzyme's V_{max} by 10-fold (Burns *et al.*, 1992). Coupled with PDE3, these interactions form a feedback system to limit cGMP signaling: increased cGMP will increase cAMP through inhibition of PDE3, high cAMP will activate cAK which, in the presence of elevated cGMP will activate PDE5 and therefore stimulate cGMP breakdown. cAMP levels return to baseline as cGMP falls, by re-activation of PDE3. Recent evidence (Pyne *et al.*, 1996; Lochhead *et al.*, 1997)

suggests that PDE5 may have additional protein components associated with it analogous to the gamma subunits of PDE6. The PDE6 γ subunits serve to link activation of the G-protein transducin to activation of the PDE. They are subsequently involved in turning off the signal by helping to activate the transducin GTPase. In the case of PDE5, these associated proteins (14 to 18 kDa) may serve to block activation of the enzyme by cGK and cAK, and the blocking ability of these polypeptides appears to be controlled by a G-protein regulated kinase (Pyne *et al.*, 1996).

cGMP-degrading PDEs work in concert with the action of guanylate cyclases, just as cAMP PDEs and adenylate cyclases together control cAMP levels in cells. Two groups of GCs are known in mammals, the soluble ones and those that are membrane located. GCs from both groups are central to systemic control of blood pressure. Soluble GCs are expressed in almost all cell types of the cardiovascular system including cardiomyocytes, vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs), endothelial cells and platelets (Drewett and Garbers, 1994). Soluble GCs contain a prosthetic heme group which binds NO (and CO) and leads to activation of the enzyme: the vasoactive properties of NO are mediated through the cGMP pathway in this way. The membrane located GCs act as receptors for various ligands (among them, natriuretic peptides and guanylin). cGMP-mediated functions of the natriuretic hormone receptors include vascular smooth muscle relaxation as well as regulation of blood volume (Benner *et al.*, 1990).

cGMP interacts with a number of different effector proteins:

a) with certain ion channels e.g. in photoreceptors and olfactory cells, also in heart and kidney (Lincoln & Cornwell, 1993; Biel *et al.*, 1994; Light *et al.*, 1990);

b) with cGMP-dependent protein kinases (cGKI and cGKII), of which "cytosolic" cGKI predominates in the cardiovascular system and has at least 2 splice variants, α and

β . cGKI α has 10-fold higher affinity for cGMP than the β variant. Both cGKI variants are found in vascular smooth muscle (Keilbach *et al.*, 1992, Hofmann *et al.*, 1992);

c) at high concentrations, with cAMP-dependent protein kinases (cAK), which being similar to the cGKs have a certain affinity for cGMP, just as the reverse is also true (Vaandrager & de Jonge, 1996). The functional significance of this potential cross-talk

between pathways is not yet fully known, but may be connected with the anti-proliferative effects of cGMP (Lincoln *et al.*, 1994);

d) with cGMP-modulated PDEs: cGMP binds to a non-catalytic site of PDE2 and lowers its K_m for cAMP, lowering the baseline level of cAMP achievable by the enzyme. PDE3 catalysis of cAMP is effectively inhibited by cGMP (Pyne *et al.*, 1987), thus in cells where

PDE3 predominates, increased cGMP leads to increased cAMP.

Smooth muscle contracts following Ca^{2+} -calmodulin activation of myosin light chain kinase (MLCK). cGKI relaxes smooth muscle by lowering free cytoplasmic Ca^{2+} levels, but the principal means by which this is accomplished varies considerably between types of smooth muscle, animal species, and the nature of the contractile stimulus being

5 antagonised (Vaandrager & de Jonge, 1996). cGKI has been implicated in: inhibition of G-protein activation of phospholipase C β ; activation of Ca^{2+} -ATPase activity at plasma membrane and sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR); hyperpolarisation of membrane potential through activation of Ca^{2+} -activated K^+ channels; inhibition of voltage operated Ca^{2+} channels; stimulation of the $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ exchanger; inhibition of SR IP_3 receptors. All of

10 these actions require that the normally cytoplasmic cGKs must find membrane located targets, and specific anchor proteins may be involved. cGKI is already known to be targeted to specific anchor proteins of the cytoskeleton (MacMillan-Crow & Lincoln, 1994), and the discovery of further interactions is likely.

Blood pressure elevation to a degree that requires medical treatment is often

15 encountered in up to 15% of an adult population. In only 10-15% of these, a definite cause for the hypertension can be found and in the rest, the "essential hypertension" has to be treated without a hope for cure of the underlying disease. Long-standing elevation of blood pressure, even quite moderate, damages vessels in the heart, kidneys and brain and dramatically increases the risk for coronary heart disease, renal failure and

20 stroke. It has been shown that effective pharmacologic treatment of hypertension substantially reduces morbidity and mortality from these conditions. The finding that endothelial cells produce a local vascular relaxation factor, identified as nitric oxide (NO), that activates guanylyl cyclase and increases cGMP that in turn leads to reduction in vascular smooth muscle cell tone, has opened new possibilities for blood pressure

25 regulation / vasorelaxation based on modulation of the cellular levels of cGMP. A number of the components in the cGMP system displays tissue specific distribution (Vaandrager & de Jonge, 1996; Pyne *et al.*, 1996). This increases the likelihood for improved pharmacological specificity and fewer side-effects when using these as targets for antihypertensive treatment instead of the traditional ones. It is the cGMP-dependent

30 protein kinase (PKG) (Vaandrager & de Jonge, 1996) that is thought to mediate the intracellular effects of cGMP. The cGMP -dependent and -specific phosphodiesterases can serve as connectors to the cAMP system and terminators of cGMP effects (Pyne *et al.*, 1996).

PDE5 has attracted attention since it is selective for degradation of cGMP versus cAMP.

35 Isoform-specific inhibitors for PDE5 are being developed by several companies and one

compound from Pfizer, Sildenafil, has proven selectivity for PDE5 and is currently being marketed as treatment against impotence (Viagra), originally a side-effect resulting from vasorelaxation in the corpus cavernosum. However the screening procedures currently used search only for direct enzymatic inhibitors of PDE and the compounds found are
5 often not selective, inhibiting for instance both PDE 1 and 5 (e.g. Zaprinast (M&B 22948 RPR), Sch 59498 and Sch 51866). By the methods described herein and within appendix A, new chemical entities can be found which primarily will be specific modulators of PDE action, not inhibitors of the enzymatic action *per se*. Preferred compounds will inhibit the site-specific anchoring of PDEs which hydrolyse cGMP, and
10 thereby reduce their effectiveness in controlling local concentrations cGMP within living cells.

The therapeutic potential of selective modulators of cGMP-related PDE action is not restricted to relaxation of smooth muscle cells but also encompasses other effects ascribed to PKG, such as inhibition of platelet activation (Chiu *et al.*, 1997; Vemulapalli
15 *et al.*, 1996), inhibition of endothelial permeability increases in response to vasoactive substances (Raeburn & Karlsson, 1993), inhibition of the differentiation of osteoclasts (Holliday *et al.*, 1997) and light-induced resetting of circadian rhythms (Mathur *et al.*, 1996; Liu *et al.*, 1997).

20 The search for chemical inhibitors of the catalytic activity of specific PDE:s is currently one of the most intensive areas of pharmaceutical research, particularly so for PDE:s 4 and 5. Much progress has been made in this area, with several compounds known to have selective activity for particular families of PDE:s (reviewed in Perry and Higgs,
25 1998; Hughes *et al.*, 1997; Teixeira *et al.*, 1997). However, there has not yet been found a class of compounds able to select between isoenzymes within the same family, which is where the greatest opportunities lie. Without isoform specificity, certain difficulties can be expected with the use of enzymic inhibitors of PDE:s. Some of these difficulties are outlined below.

30 In general, the effects a known inhibitor of the catalytic activity of a particular class of PDE:s may have on cyclic nucleotide levels often varies between different cell types. The reasons for this are several, but include: differences in the basal level of cyclase activity in distinct cell types, crosstalk between cAMP and cGMP systems, and differences in
35 local concentrations of substrate within a cell which influences the degree of inhibition that can be attained by a simple competitive enzyme inhibitor (Perry and Higgs, 1998).

First, PDE inhibition is only useful if it produces the appropriate change in the activity of the dependent effectors, for instance activation of cAK when the concentration of cAMP can be increased above a threshold level. The rate of change in concentration depends in part on the activity of the cyclases which generate the cyclic nucleotides, and that

- 5 basal level of activity differs from isoform to isoform, and therefore from cell type to cell type. In adipocytes, for example, AC activity is high and cAMP levels are kept at baseline only by a correspondingly high PDE activity. Hepatocytes on the other hand have a rather low AC activity. If both cell types share PDE:s of the same family, and are treated with a chemical inhibitor targeting that family, there will be a rapid increase in cAMP
- 10 within adipocytes and activation of their cAKs, but no activation in hepatocytes, unless the AC is also stimulated.

Second, general inhibition of a particular isoform of PDE can have certain unavoidable consequences on other cyclic nucleotide pathways since cAMP and cGMP systems are often closely interlinked. Much of this crosstalk arises from PDE regulation by cyclic

- 15 nucleotides. When cGMP increases in platelets (e.g. following nitric oxide stimulation of soluble GC, or PDE5 inhibition) it inhibits PDE3 and causes a concomitant rise in cAMP (Ashida and Sakuma, 1992). In adrenal glomerulosa cells, atrial natriuretic factor elevates cGMP but inhibits cAMP-stimulated aldosterone synthesis via cGMP-stimulation of PDE2 (MacFarland *et al.*, 1991).

- 20 Third, the expected effects of PDE inhibition may be modified by differences in local concentrations of substrates, the reason being that most chemical inhibitors of PDE action are competitive with substrate, so their therapeutic profile is dependent on both the Michaelis-Menton equilibrium constant (K_M) and the substrate concentration in which they are operating (Perry and Higgs, 1998). Most effective inhibition will always occur at
- 25 lowest substrate levels, but as a corollary, a locally increased substrate level will reduce the inhibition attained. In combination with subtle differences in isoform K_M values for an inhibitor, the desired spatial modulation of cyclic nucleotide levels within a cell could be difficult to obtain by simple competitive inhibition of catalytic activity.

- Fourth, there is increasing evidence that cells respond to the prolonged use of agents
- 30 that increase cyclic nucleotide concentrations by increasing the activity of endogenous levels of appropriate phosphodiesterases (Torphy *et al.* 1995), and that one class of mechanism whereby this occurs is by increasing expression levels of PDE proteins (Swinnen *et al.*, 1989, 1991). There is even evidence to suggest that the use of selective inhibitors of different PDE families (eg rolipram for PDE4:s, cilostimide for PDE3,
- 35 zaprinast for PDE5 etc.), encourages cells and tissues to respond to catalytic inhibition

by upregulating PDE:s specifically of the family type that is under inhibition. Full catalytic inhibition of PDE:s may therefore have self-defeating results, as cells attempt to compensate for lack of specific PDE activity. Careful modulation of local cyclic nucleotide levels within a cell through dislocation or inhibition of redistribution, which may not

5 greatly affect global levels of cyclic nucleotide, may therefore prove to be a better and more effective means to achieve long term therapy.

The radically different methods of interference with PDE action as proposed below in this application should avoid many of the problems outlined above, principally because

10 interference will be family and isoform specific and targeted not against catalytic activity of the PDE:s, but their spatial organisation within the cell.

Targeting of signalling enzymes is a recognised mechanism by which sensitivity, specificity, precision and control may be introduced into intracellular signalling pathways

15 (Pawson and Scott, 1997; Faux and Scott, 1996). The importance and occurrence of targeting as a phenomenon are described and discussed in appendix A. Of central importance to this application is the modulation of the effectiveness of signalling PDE:s through interference with their intracellular targeting. As already described, the many PDE:s known share much structural homology, and this is especially true within the
20 catalytic regions found towards the carboxylic acid terminals of the proteins. At the amino terminals much more heterogeneity is found, between families of PDE:s, between isoforms within families, and between splice variants derived from individual gene isoforms (Houslay and Milligan, 1997). Much of this heterogeneity appears to be associated with differences in targeting behaviour, at least in PDE4 isoforms and
25 variants (Scotland *et al.*, 1998, Bolger *et al.*, 1997), and by extension should apply to other PDEs as well since they are in overall character similar protein molecules with similar roles in cellular signalling.

Evidence suggests that the amino terminal regions of PDE:s can serve to target isoforms to specific intracellular sites (Shakur *et al.*, 1995; McPhee *et al.*, 1995; Bolger *et al.*,

30 1996; Pooley *et al.*, 1997) and that they can regulate the functioning of the catalytic unit either through interaction with binding proteins (Shakur *et al.*, 1995; O'Connell *et al.*, 1996; Pyne *et al.*, 1996) or through phosphorylation (Sette and Conti, 1996). Targeting appears to occur through protein-protein interactions with membrane- or cytoskeletally-located proteins (Houslay, Sullivan and Bolger, 1998), and of these the membrane
35 associated proteins include both integral and peripherally adherent species. Such

interactions have been probed at a gross level through the use of nonionic detergents and elevated ionic strength (Scotland *et al.*, 1998).

Four separate genes are known to produce PDE4:s in human and rat (PDE4A-D), and each of these produces multiple splice variants (more than 20 described to June 98),

- 5 many with unique amino terminal regions (Huston *et al.*, 1997; Bolger *et al.*, 1997; Obernolte *et al.*, 1997). Some variants have extensive deletions, even to the point of removing catalytic activity (Obernolte *et al.*, 1997). Differences in the amino terminal regions are presently contemplated to be important for determining differences in the subcellular localisation, activity and sensitivity to inhibitors amongst PDE4 isozymes
- 10 (Bolger, 1997; Scotland *et al.*, 1998). As an example, PDE4D1 and PDE4D2 are found only in cytosolic fractions, PDE4D3, D4 & D5 are all represented in both cytosolic and particulate fractions. PDE4D3 and D5 are both more sensitive to rolipram inhibition in the cytosolic phase than they are in the particulate fraction (Bolger *et al.*, 1997). Of the 3 "B" isozymes, PDE4B2 is approximately 10 fold more sensitive to rolipram in the particulate
- 15 fraction than in the cytosolic (Huston *et al.*, 1997). Certain PDE4 isozymes are known to have restricted tissue distributions, e.g. PDE4A8 and PDE4C-delta54 are found only in testis, PDE4C-791 in lung and a melanoma cell line G361 (Bolger *et al.*, 1996; Obernolte *et al.*, 1997). In other cells the expression of isozymes changes with cellular differentiation (Verghese *et al.*, 1995; Giorgi *et al.*, 1997; Bolger *et al.*, 1994; Essayan *et al.*, 1997).
- 20

- Certain PDE4 isozymes are known to associate with membranes, some with proteins bearing SH3 domains, and some to be purely cytosolic (Scotland *et al.*, 1998; Bolger *et al.*, 1997). A variant of PDE4A ("RD1") transfected into human thyroid carcinoma lines accumulates specifically in Golgi, and at the same time inhibits all expression of "native"
- 25 PDE1 in those cells (Pooley *et al.*, 1997). These distinct locations are believed to reflect very different functions of the specific phosphodiesterases. A very clear demonstration of functional separation of PDE:s has been seen in renal mesangial cells. Immuno-inflammatory stimulation of these cells increases their production of reactive oxygen metabolites (ROM) and simultaneously increases proliferation. Specific inhibition of
- 30 PDE4 suppresses ROM production, but not proliferation. Specific inhibition of PDE3 inhibits proliferation but not ROM production (Chini *et al.*, 1997). Both responses are mediated by PKA but control of the cAMP pool is effectively separated.

Location of PDE:s to membranes brings them into contact with phospholipids. Certain PDE4 isozymes are activated by anionic phospholipids such as phosphatidyl serine and

phosphatidic acid (Disanto *et al.*, 1995; Nemoz *et al.*, 1997). Dislocation from the membrane will inhibit such activation, and crosstalk with phospholipid signalling systems. Targeting or anchoring of PDE4:s is likely to have its greatest effect through compartmentalisation of cAMP signalling within cells (Houslay and Milligan, 1997).

- 5 Associated with the PDE4:s will be specific ACs together with specific isoforms of the effector cAK, or cAMP-operated ion channels. cAKs will likely be attached to specific AKAPs (A-kinase anchoring proteins). Specific subcellular distributions of these components have been mapped in cells (Houslay and Milligan, 1997; Scott and Pawson, 1997; Coghlan *et al.*, 1995) and allow for spatial and temporal gradients of cAMP to be
- 10 established within cellular compartments. Targeted PDE4 species might serve to control threshold levels of cAMP in the environs of specific cAK molecules, perhaps protecting certain protein complexes from cAK-mediated phosphorylation or manipulating the activity levels of ACs that are necessary before cAK activation may occur.
- 15 Competitive chemical inhibitors are known which can selectively inhibit members of the PDE4 family. There are none known which can effectively select between the different gene products or splice variants of the PDE4 family (Perry and Higgs, 1998). This may be due to the particularly high degree of sequence homology within the proteins of this family around the catalytic site. Without splice-variant selectivity, there are likely to be
- 20 problems with long-term administration of PDE4 inhibitors, such as immunosuppression and metabolic disturbances, possibly with significant CNS effect as well (Teixeira *et al.*, 1997) since PDE4:s are clearly involved in such a wide range of systems at the organismal level. For the family of PDE4 enzymes, the pyrrolidone compound rolipram remains the "gold standard" reference inhibitor. However, its profile of serious side
- 25 effects prevented rolipram from becoming a compound of clinical utility. Principal side effects of rolipram are headaches, nausea, emesis and an unacceptable increase in gastric acid secretion (Barnes, 1995). The PDE4 family is likely to consist of more than the 20 or so isoforms already known in humans (Houslay, Sullivan and Milligan, 1998). Although a potent inhibitor of all known isoforms of PDE4s, the kinetics of inhibition are
- 30 complex and sensitivity varies significantly from isoform to isoform, and even for individual isoforms in different cell backgrounds or cellular compartments (Bolger *et al.*, 1996; Huston *et al.*, 1996; Jacobitz *et al.*, 1996; McPhee *et al.*, 1995; Owens *et al.*, 1997; Wilson *et al.*, 1994). The side effects of rolipram clearly indicate the potential problems associated with general PDE4 inhibition, while different isoform sensitivities, and
- 35 changing sensitivities in different cellular contexts, highlights the potential functional

diversity of the many PDE4 isoforms known, and therefore the therapeutic potential that lies in selective inhibition of individual isoforms.

So far only two PDE5 genes are known and two enzyme variants have been reported. In parallel with other PDE isoforms more splicing variants are to be expected from each gene. The enzyme is a homodimer, each subunit being 93 kDa. The structural organisation of the dimer is very similar to that of the cGKs.

PDE5s exist in two distinct forms: one membrane-bound (mPDE5) and one cytosolic (cPDE5) (Pyne *et al.*, 1996). The mPDE5 is activated by PKA and is inhibited by a G-protein dependent mechanism. It is assumed that cPDE5 is part of a "signalling cassette" with NO-regulated guanylate cyclase and PDE3. The latter construction will lead to very short-lived messages whereas the former allows for generation of prolonged cGMP signals

Targeting or anchoring of PDE5s is likely to have its greatest effect through compartmentalisation of cGMP signalling within cells. Associated with the PDE5s will be specific GCs together with specific isoforms of the effector cGK, or cGMP-operated ion channels. cGKs may be attached to specific G-kinase anchoring proteins. Specific subcellular distributions of these components will allow for spatial and temporal gradients of cGMP to be established within cellular compartments. Targeted PDE5 species might serve to control threshold levels of cGMP in the environs of specific cGK molecules, perhaps protecting certain protein complexes from cGK-mediated phosphorylation or manipulating the activity levels of GCs that are necessary before cGK activation may occur.

Competitive chemical inhibitors are known which can selectively inhibit PDE5s.

Relatively few isoforms of PDE5 are known to date. PDE5 is found rather specifically in vascular and airway smooth muscle. That sildenafil, with its 5 nM IC_{50} for PDE5, affects only a subset of vascular smooth muscle is puzzling, but strongly suggests that either multiple PDE5 isoforms or states exist in different vascular smooth muscle, presumably with different sensitivities to sildenafil, or more likely, other cGMP-hydrolysing PDEs are important in different vascular smooth muscles.

As to other potentially important cGMP-hydrolysing PDE targets, many are doubtless yet to be discovered. PDE9:s have only been known since the end of 1997, PDE10:s since late 1998. PDE9:s have a rather general distribution (kidney, brain, lung), have a very high affinity for cGMP (about 70 nM) and are inhibitable by the PDE1/5 inhibitor

SCH51866 (1.55 μ M), but "not by sildenafil" (7 μ M, Soderling *et al.*, 1998). Their

physiological roles and regulation have not been defined (Soderling *et al.*, 1998; Fisher *et al.*, 1998), but the best suggestions are that they may be involved in keeping cGMP at very low levels when activated, and may, in kidney, be involved in termination of ANP signalling, and therefore inhibition may help potentiate natriuresis without causing deleterious drops in blood pressure (Soderling *et al.*, 1998).

It is clear that PDEs possess heterogeneity, particularly in their amino terminal, or "regulatory" regions, and the approach outlined in this application exploits those differences between isoforms and splice variants to produce what should be confined and defined therapeutic effects. Furthermore, in many cases it may be expected that dislocation of an active enzyme from a targeted site of action will have little effect on average cellular concentrations of their preferred cyclic nucleotide substrate, although significant increases may occur at the now PDE-free site of action. This may have significance where an acute short-term process is the therapeutic target, but an integrative gene-regulation effect may occur upon general, non-specific PDE inhibition and overall cyclic nucleotide increase in the cell.

Detailed disclosure

In the present specification and claims, the term "influence" covers any influence to which the cellular response comprises a redistribution. Thus, e.g., heating, cooling, high pressure, low pressure, humidifying, or drying are influences on the cellular response on which the resulting redistribution can be quantified, but perhaps the most important influence is the influence of contacting or incubating the cell or cells with a substance which is known or suspected to cause a redistribution or modify a change of redistribution. In another embodiment of the invention the influence could be substances from a compound drug library.

In the present context, the term "green fluorescent protein" (GFP) is intended to indicate a protein which, when expressed by a cell, emits fluorescence upon exposure to light of the correct excitation wavelength (cf. Chalfie, M. *et al.* (1994) Science 263, 802-805). In the following, GFP in which one or more amino acids have been substituted, inserted or deleted is also termed "modified GFP". "GFP" as used herein includes wild-type GFP derived from the jelly fish *Aequorea victoria* and modifications of GFP, such as the blue fluorescent variant of GFP disclosed by Heim *et al.* (Heim, R. *et al.* (1994).

Proc.Natl.Acad.Sci. 91:26, pp 12501-12504), and other modifications that change the spectral properties of the GFP fluorescence, or modifications that exhibit increased fluorescence when expressed in cells at a temperature above about 30°C described in PCT/DK96/00051, published as WO 97/11094 on 27 March 1997 and hereby

- 5 incorporated by reference, and which comprises a fluorescent protein derived from *Aequorea* Green Fluorescent Protein or any functional analogue thereof, wherein the amino acid in position 1 upstream from the chromophore has been mutated to provide an increase of fluorescence intensity when the fluorescent protein of the invention is expressed in cells. Preferred GFP variants are F64L-GFP, F64L-Y66H-GFP and F64L-S65T-GFP. An
- 10 especially preferred variant of GFP for use in all the aspects of this invention is EGFP (DNA encoding EGFP which is a F64L-S65T variant with codons optimized for expression in mammalian cells is available from Clontech, Palo Alto, plasmids containing the EGFP DNA sequence, cf. GenBank Acc. Nos. U55762, U55763).
- 15 The terms "intracellular signalling pathway" and "signal transduction pathway" are intended to indicate the coordinated intracellular processes whereby a living cell transduces an external or internal signal into cellular responses. Said signal transduction will involve an enzymatic reaction said enzymes include but are not limited to protein kinases, GTPases, ATPases, protein phosphatases, phospholipases and cyclic
- 20 nucleotide phosphodiesterases. The cellular responses include but are not limited to gene transcription, secretion, proliferation, mechanical activity, metabolic activity, cell death.

The term "second messenger" is used to indicate a low molecular weight component

25 involved in the early events of intracellular signal transduction pathways.

The term "luminophore" is used to indicate a chemical substance which has the property of emitting light either inherently or upon stimulation with chemical or physical means. This includes but is not limited to fluorescence, bioluminescence, phosphorescence,

30 chemiluminescence.

The term "mechanically intact living cell" is used to indicate a cell which is considered living according to standard criteria for that particular type of cell such as maintenance of normal membrane potential, energy metabolism, proliferative capability, and has not

experienced any physically invasive treatment designed to introduce external substances into the cell such as microinjection.

In the present context, the term "permeabilised living cell" is used to indicate cells where
5 a pore forming agent such as Streptolysin O or *Staphylococcus Aureus* α -toxin has been applied and thereby incorporated into the plasma membrane in the cells. This creates proteinaceous pores with a defined pore size in the plasma membranes of the exposed cells. Pores could also be made by electroporation, i.e. exposing the cells to high voltage discharges, a procedure that creates small holes in the plasma membrane by
10 coagulating integral membrane proteins. Treatment with a mild detergent such as saponin may accomplish the same thing. Common to all these treatments is that pores are formed only in the plasma membrane without affecting the integrity of cytoplasmic structural elements and organelles. The term living in this context means that the permeabilised cell or cells bathed in a solution mimicking the intracellular milieu still have
15 functional organelles, such as actively respiring mitochondria and endoplasmatic reticulum that can take up and release calcium ions, and functional structural elements. In one embodiment this method is applied so that substances that normally can not traverse the plasma membrane, but most likely exert their influence intracellularly, can be introduced and their influence studied. In another embodiment this method is used to
20 record the response to an influence from many cells simultaneously.

In the present context, the term "permeabilisation" is intended to indicate the selective disruption of the plasma membrane barrier so that soluble substances freely mobile in the cytosol may be lost from the interior of the cells. The permeabilisation can be
25 achieved as described above under "permeabilised living cells" or by using other chemical detergents such as Triton X-100 or digitonin in carefully titrated amounts.

The term "physiologically relevant", when applied to an experimentally determined redistribution of an intracellular component, as measured by a change in the
30 luminescence properties or distribution, is used to indicate that said redistribution can be explained in terms of the underlying biological phenomenon which gives rise to the redistribution.

The terms "image processing" and "image analysis" are used to describe a large family
35 of digital data analysis techniques or combination of such techniques which reduce

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ordered arrays of numbers (images) to quantitative information describing those ordered arrays of numbers. When said ordered arrays of numbers represent measured values from a physical process, the quantitative information derived is therefore a measure of the physical process.

5

The term "mammalian cell" is intended to indicate any living cell of mammalian origin. The cell may be an established cell line, many of which are available from The American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Virginia, USA) or a primary cell with a limited life span derived from a mammalian tissue, including tissues derived from a transgenic animal, or

- 10 a newly established immortal cell line derived from a mammalian tissue including transgenic tissues, or a hybrid cell or cell line derived by fusing different celltypes of mammalian origin e.g. hybridoma cell lines. The cells may optionally express one or more non-native gene products, e.g. receptors, enzymes, enzyme substrates, prior to or in addition to the fluorescent probe. Preferred cell lines include but are not limited to
- 15 those of fibroblast origin, e.g. BHK, CHO, BALB, or of endothelial origin, e.g. HUVEC, BAE (bovine artery endothelial), CPAE (cow pulmonary artery endothelial), HLMVEC (human lung microvascular endothelial cells), or of airway epithelial origin, e.g. BEAS-2B, or of pancreatic origin, e.g. RIN, INS-1, MIN6, bTC3, aTC6, bTC6, HIT, or of hematopoietic origin, e.g. primary isolated human monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils,
- 20 basophils, eosinophils and lymphocyte populations, AML-14, AML-193, HL-60, RBL-1, U937, RAW, JAWS, or of adipocyte origin, e.g. 3T3-L1, human pre-adipocytes, or of neuroendocrine origin, e.g. AtT20, PC12, GH3, muscle origin, e.g. SKMC, A10, C2C12, renal origin, e.g. HEK 293, LLC-PK1, or of neuronal origin, e.g. SK-N-DZ, SK-N-BE(2), HCN-1A, NT2/D1.

25

The term "hybrid polypeptide" is intended to indicate a polypeptide which is a fusion of at least a portion of each of two proteins, in this case at least a portion of the green fluorescent protein, and at least a portion of a catalytic and/or regulatory domain of a protein kinase. Furthermore a hybrid polypeptide is intended to indicate a fusion

- 30 polypeptide comprising a GFP or at least a portion of the green fluorescent protein that contains a functional fluorophore, and at least a portion of a biologically active polypeptide as defined herein provided that said fusion is not the Glucocorticoid Receptor-GFP disclosed by Carey, KL et al. and Guiliano, KA et al., respectively. Thus, GFP may be N- or C-terminally tagged to a biologically active polypeptide, optionally via
- 35 a linker portion or linker peptide consisting of a sequence of one or more amino acids.

The hybrid polypeptide or fusion polypeptide may act as a fluorescent probe in mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells carrying a DNA sequence encoding the hybrid polypeptide under conditions permitting expression of said hybrid polypeptide.

- The term hybrid polypeptide or fusion polypeptide is intended also to include the term
- 5 “fluorescent probe”, where the latter is used to indicate a fluorescent fusion polypeptide comprising a GFP or any functional part thereof which is N- or C-terminally fused to a biologically active polypeptide as defined herein, optionally via a peptide linker consisting of one or more amino acid residues, where the size of the linker peptide in itself is not critical as long as the desired functionality of the fluorescent probe is maintained. A
- 10 fluorescent probe according to the invention is expressed in a cell and basically mimics the physiological behaviour of the biologically active polypeptide moiety of the fusion polypeptide.

- The term “kinase” is intended to indicate an enzyme that is capable of phosphorylating a
- 15 cellular component.

The term “protein kinase” is intended to indicate an enzyme that is capable of phosphorylating serine and/or threonine and/or tyrosine in peptides and/or proteins.

- 20 The term “phosphatase” is intended to indicate an enzyme that is capable of dephosphorylating phosphoserine and/or phosphothreonine and/or phosphotyrosine in peptides and/or proteins.

- The term “cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase” is intended to indicate an enzyme that is
- 25 capable of inactivating the second messengers cAMP and cGMP by hydrolysis of their 3'-ester bond.

- In the present context, the term “biologically active polypeptide” is intended to indicate a polypeptide affecting intracellular processes upon activation, such as an enzyme which
- 30 is active in intracellular processes or a portion thereof comprising a desired amino acid sequence which has a biological function or exerts a biological effect in a cellular system. In the polypeptide one or several amino acids may have been deleted, inserted and/or replaced to alter its biological function, e.g. by rendering a catalytic site inactive or by disrupting the targeting sequence. In another embodiment, one or several amino acids
- 35 may have been deleted, inserted and/or replaced without altering the biological function

of the polypeptide, that is, it remains biologically equivalent. Preferably, the biologically active polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of proteins taking part in an intracellular signalling pathway, such as enzymes involved in the intracellular phosphorylation and dephosphorylation processes including kinases, protein kinases and phosphorylases as defined herein, but also proteins making up the cytoskeleton play important roles in intracellular signal transduction and are therefore included in the meaning of "biologically active polypeptide" herein. More preferably, the biologically active polypeptide is a protein which according to its state as activated or non-activated changes localisation within the cell, preferably as an intermediary component in a signal transduction pathway. Included in this preferred group of biologically active polypeptides are cAMP dependent protein kinases, 'inhibitor of NF-kappaB' kinases, and cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases.

The term "a substance" is intended to indicate any sample which has a biological function or exerts a biological effect in a cellular system. The sample may be a sample of a biological material such as a sample of a body fluid including blood, plasma, saliva, milk, urine, or a microbial or plant extract, an environmental sample containing pollutants including heavy metals or toxins, or it may be a sample containing a compound or mixture of compounds prepared by organic synthesis or genetic techniques.

The phrase "any change in fluorescence" means any change in absorption properties, such as wavelength and intensity, or any change in spectral properties of the emitted light, such as a change of wavelength, fluorescence lifetime, intensity or polarisation, or any change in the intracellular localisation of the fluorophore. It may thus be localised to a specific cellular component (e.g. organelle, membrane, cytoskeleton, molecular structure) or it may be evenly distributed throughout the cell or parts of the cell.

The term "organism" as used herein indicates any unicellular or multicellular organism preferably originating from the animal kingdom including protozoans, but also organisms that are members of the plant kingdoms, such as algae, fungi, bryophytes, and vascular plants are included in this definition.

The term "nucleic acid" is intended to indicate any type of poly- or oligonucleic acid sequence, such as a DNA sequence, a cDNA sequence, or an RNA sequence.

The term "biologically equivalent" as it relates to proteins is intended to mean that a first protein is equivalent to a second protein if the cellular functions of the two proteins may substitute for each other, e.g. if the two proteins are closely related isoforms encoded by different genes, if they are splicing variants, or allelic variants derived from the same
5 gene, if they perform identical cellular functions in different cell types, or in different species. The term "biologically equivalent" as it relates to DNA is intended to mean that a first DNA sequence encoding a polypeptide is equivalent to a second DNA sequence encoding a polypeptide if the functional proteins encoded by the two genes are biologically equivalent.

10

The term "fixed cells" is used to mean cells treated with a cytological fixative such as glutaraldehyde or formaldehyde, treatments which serve to chemically cross-link and stabilize soluble and insoluble proteins within the structure of the cell. Once in this state, such proteins cannot be lost from the structure of the now-dead cell.

15

In the present context a "quantitative fluorescence redistribution assay" is intended to indicate an assay whereby it is possible to observe and quantify the subcellular localisation and possible redistribution of an biologically active polypeptide, or part thereof, genetically or chemically tagged with a luminophore inside an intact living cell or
20 cells or permeabilised living cells. The subcellular location and redistribution may be monitored using fluorescence microscopy or fluorescence imaging microscopy but is preferably monitored using a fluorescence imaging plate reader or a fluorescence plate reader for improved throughput. A more thorough description is given in Appendix A.

25 In the present context a "mortal cell line" is used to indicate animal cells that may grow in vitro, given the right conditions, but that have a definite life span of a number of cell divisions or days, week or months beyond which it is not at present possible to keep them alive.

30 In the present context an "immortalised cell line" is used to indicate cells of animal origin where the normal limitations for cell life and number of cell divisions do not apply. Essentially, such cells can live, grow and divide for an unlimited or very long (years to decades) time.

The term "targeting sequence" is used to indicate the amino-acid sequence of a biologically active polypeptide that contains the actual structure or structures necessary for association of the biologically active polypeptide with its native intracellular binding sites. The term "targeting sequence" is also used to indicate the amino-acid sequence of a protein that contains the actual structure or structures necessary for association of a biologically active polypeptide with the protein.

The term "targeting" is used to indicate the process whereby a spatially distributed protein is directed to the intracellular sites and maintained at the intracellular sites to which it is normally anchored or associated. These anchoring sites are normally assumed to be the intracellular sites where the protein has its optimal function for the cell.

The term "dislocate" and derivatives thereof is used to indicate the process whereby an intracellularly spatially distributed protein is forced to detach from its normal anchoring or association structures in the cells due to intercalation of another, preferably smaller, compound at the site of anchoring or association. This usually means that the optimal function of the protein within the cell is lost or reduced and that a larger portion of the protein molecules are freely mobile within the cytoplasm.

In the present context a "screening assay" is intended to mean any measurement protocol, including materials, cells, instruments, chemicals, reagents, detection units, calibration and quantification procedures used to measure a response from mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells relevant to influences on an intracellular pathway.

In the present context a "primary screening assay" is used to indicate the first screening assay in a discovery project that is used to select and sort all compounds available to the project according to the quantified effect of the compounds in the assay.

In the present context a "counterscreen" is intended to mean a screening assay that is relevant to a phenomenon that is undesirable seen from the point of view of the discovery project.

In the present context a "discovery project" is intended to mean the process whereby general or specific ideas about ways of how to modulate an intracellular signalling

pathway are exploited in order to find new chemical compounds that can be used to modulate the intracellular signalling pathway and thereby treat, reduce or abolish symptoms associated with a condition or a disease that is lethal, degenerative, performance-reducing or just uncomfortable to an animal, preferably a human being. The aim of the discovery project is to produce drug candidates that can be tested as potential drugs in an animal, preferably in human beings. The term "discovery project" also encompasses the actual group of individuals, screening assays, tests, machinery, cells, animals and compounds involved in different aspects of the project.

- 10 The term "tagging" is used to indicate the process whereby a luminophore is genetically or chemically attached to the protein, or part of the protein, of interest to the discovery project.

- The term "primary hit" is used to indicate compounds identified in the primary screening assay as having at least the minimum level of desired effect that has been specified in the discovery project.

- The term "primary lead compound" is used to indicate a primary hit that has at least the minimal level of desired potency and specificity predetermined by the discovery project.

- 20 The term "dose-response relationship" is in the present context intended to mean a clear correlation between the quantified response of cells in a screening assay to application of an influence, such as a compound, and the concentration of the applied influence. The response to the influence may be both an up-regulation and a down-regulation of the quantitated parameter used in the screening assay.

- In the present context, the term "potency" is intended to mean the ability of an influence to affect the process under study. The process under study may be, for example a screening assay or a specific physiological or pathophysiological response in an animal.

- 30 In the present context, the term "selectivity" is intended to mean the difference in potency on the desired process, such as a screening assay, and an undesired process, such as a counterscreen, with the view of the discovery project. An influence or a compound is said to display selectivity if the potency for the desired process is higher than for the undesired process.

In the present context, the term "structure-activity relationship" or "SAR" is intended to mean the situation where a direct relationship exists between a compound and modifications made to the compound and the activity of the compound and the
5 modifications made to the compound in one or more screening assays. The process of building a SAR may be used to direct the chemical construction of new compounds with higher potency and selectivity than the original compound.

The term "drug candidate lead" is used to indicate compounds that may be pursued by a
10 discovery project as potential candidates for the final outcome of the project.

In the present context, the term "efficacy" is intended to mean the ability of a compound to affect the process or condition under study. It is closely related to the term "potency" but is in the present context used when relating to effects of a compound on more
15 complex screening assays than the primary screening assay or counterscreens and when relating to effects of a compound in animals.

In the present context, the term "toxicity" is intended to mean that a compound in some way is toxic to cells, tissues or animals. The toxicity means that the cells, tissues or
20 animals will in some way be harmed if the compound is applied at a sufficient concentration. The effects may ultimately lead to cell, tissue or animal death or a limited life compared to the normal condition.

In the present context, the term "physiology" is intended to mean the normal function of
25 biological and biochemical processes inside cells, between cells and in the whole organism or animal.

In the present context, the term "pathophysiology" is intended to mean deviations from the normal function of biological and biochemical processes inside cells, between cells
30 and in the whole organism or animal that may be part of a condition or disease.

In the present context, the term "pathogenesis" is intended to mean the process, be it genetical, biological, biochemical, chemical or environmental, that ultimately may explain, at least in part, the apparent pathophysiology associated with a condition or
35 disease in an animal.

In the present context, the term "fractionated cells" is intended to mean the outcome of a simple division of initially mechanically intact living cells into two fractions, particulate (the components that can be sedimented by centrifugation at more than 10 000xg and
5 not more than 100 000xg for 10 minutes) and soluble fraction (the soluble components and small membrane fragments that do not sediment), after subjecting the cells to plasma membrane disruption either mechanically with some form of homogeniser or sonicator or osmotically (hypoosmotic shock) or through some kind of permeabilisation of the plasma membrane with detergents, toxins or electroporation.

10

The term "parenteral route of administration" is used to indicate the administration of a drug or compound in solution to an animal, such as a mammal or a human, by injection or infusion of the drug or compound into the bloodstream of the animal via an injection needle inserted into one of the animals blood vessels, preferably a vein.

15

The term "oral route of administration" is used to indicate the administration of a drug or compound in solution or as a solid to an animal, such as a mammal or a human, by placing the drug or compound in the mouth of the animal so that the animal itself can swallow the drug or compound or have it delivered to the stomach or intestine by

20 intubation. When the drug or compound enters the stomach and intestine it will be taken up over the mucosa into the bloodstream and administered via the blood stream to the tissues and organs where it is to exert its effect, or it will be acting locally in the stomach and intestine.

25 The term "pulmonary route of administration" is used to indicate the administration of a drug or compound as an aerosol with either solid or liquid particles to an animal, such as a mammal or a human, by placing the drug or compound container close to or in contact with the mouth and/or nose of the animal so that the animal itself can inhale the drug or compound aerosol. When the drug or compound enters the peripheral bronchioloi and
30 alveoli it will be taken up over the alveolar membrane, either into the bloodstream and administered via the blood stream to the tissues and organs where it is to exert its effect or it will act locally in the lungs on lung, vessel and muscle cells as well as any other cell type present there.

The term "cutaneous route of administration" is used to indicate the administration of a drug or compound in solution or as a solid to an animal, such as a mammal or a human, by placing the drug or compound on the skin of the animal. The drug can then enter the blood vessels under the skin as it is permeating the skin and thereby be taken up into the bloodstream and administered via the blood stream to the tissues and organs where it is to exert its effect. It may also exert an effect locally on the site of application on the skin.

The term "rectal route of administration" is used to indicate the administration of a drug or compound in solution or as a solid to an animal, such as a mammal or a human, by placing the drug or compound in the rectal cavity of the animal. When the drug or compound enters the rectum and parts of the large intestine it will be taken up over the mucosa into the bloodstream and administered via the blood stream to the tissues and organs where it is to exert its effect, or it will act locally in the rectum and parts of the large intestine.

Several IKKs and very many phosphodiesterases (PDE:s) are known. They are grouped in families according to functional criteria. Within each family there may be several members - isoforms- encoded by different genes. Each isoform may give rise to several splice variants. This hierarchy is evidenced at the sequence level: isoforms are more similar to each other than to members of other families; splice variants are more similar to each other than to other PDE:s. Each specific PDE thus contains sequences that are unique to itself, as well as sequences that are shared between isoforms and/or families. When setting up a program to identify pharmacological agents that affect the intracellular distribution of a target IKK or PDE, it is first necessary to choose the target from the IKKs and PDE:s known. This may be done according to various criteria. A first criterion is that it is imperative that the target IKK or PDE be present in the tissue or cell type(s) where the pharmacological agent is to exert its effect. A second criterion is that it is desirable that either the target or a specific anchoring/targeting site not be present in tissues or cell types where no pharmacological effects are desired.

Establishing the expression patterns of IKKs and PDE:s in relation to tissues and cell types is best done using the methods of detection of mRNA, e.g. Northern analysis, which is a well established procedure. Briefly, mRNA isolated from a given source is probed with a labelled nucleotide, whose sequence is complementary to the mRNA or a region in a mRNA of interest. The assay allows the investigator to determine the

stringency of the probing, i.e. to correlate the resulting signal(s) with sequence similarities.

As a first step, the nucleotide sequences of IKKs or PDE:s are compiled and inspected to identify regions that are unique to specific IKKs or PDE:s as well as regions that are

5 shared among several, many, or all IKKs or PDE:s. Nucleotide sequences may be found in a depository of genetic information, e.g. GenBank, which is a well known resource.

The inspection of the sequences may be aided by using computer programs that were developed to align several or many sequences, and in so doing highlighting regions of similarity or lack of the same. Many of these are presented and explained in great detail

10 in e.g. Sequence Data Analysis Guidebook /edited by S.R.Swindell, Methods in Molecular Biology vol. 70 (1997), from Humana Press Inc. Totowa, New Jersey.

When sequences have been identified that are unique to an IKK, or a PDE, or respectively shared by several or many IKKs or PDE:s, oligonucleotide probes based on these sequences may be designed and synthesized. The use of such probes to detect

15 mRNA is well established in the research community, see e.g. Basic DNA and RNA Protocols/edited by A.J.Harwood, Methods in Molecular Biology vol. 58 (1996), from Humana Press Inc. Totowa, New Jersey. E.g. Life Technologies offer to synthesize specified oligonucleotides.

20 In addition to oligonucleotide probes, mRNA extracted from the tissues and cell types of interest is required, preferably in a form ready to use in Northern analysis. Several companies offer such material, e.g. Invitrogen and Clontech. Briefly, they provide RNA extracted from a great many human and non-human tissues or cell types immobilized on membranes, as an array or size-fractionated.

25 In a next step, a detectable label needs to be attached to the oligonucleotide probe(s). The label is traditionally in the form of a radioactive isotope, but may to advantage be a chemiluminescent reagent or a fluorescent agent. See e.g. DNA Probes by Keller and Manak (1993), from Macmillan Publishers. Several companies offer reagents to label nucleotide probes, e.g. Ambion (Austin, Texas) and Molecular Probes (Eugene, Oregon).

30 The actual probing procedure involves contacting the immobilized mRNA (s) with the probe(s), washing away unbound probe(s) and detecting the signal(s) from the probe(s) that bound under the conditions tested, a positive signal indicating that the target(s) of the probe(s) was present in the sample(s) subjected to the test. In its simplest form, the test is "one-to-one", i.e. each sample of mRNA is exposed to each probe. However, it
35 may be advantageous to exploit the sequence hierarchy of the IKKs or PDE:s, by first

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probing arrays of mRNA from multiple sources with family-specific probes, then examining first positives with isotype-specific probes, and then examining the secondary positives in detail with very specific probes. One could also multiplex the probing by adding different distinguishable fluorescent labels to the probes, thus obtaining

5 information from several probes in one experiment.

The outcome of the analysis is information regarding the expression pattern(s) of IKKs and PDE:s.

Based on their expression pattern(s) specific IKKs and/or PDE:s are then selected for further study, and genetic probes are constructed.

10

In general, a genetic probe, i.e. a "GeneX"-GFP fusion or a GFP-"GeneX" fusion, is constructed using PCR with "GeneX"-specific primers followed by a cloning step to fuse "GeneX" in frame with GFP. The fusion may contain a short vector derived sequence between "GeneX" and GFP (e.g. part of a multiple cloning site region in the plasmid) resulting in a peptide linker between "GeneX" and GFP in the resulting fusion protein. The fusion may be made using ploymerase chain reaction techniques, which are common laboratory procedures, see e.g. PCR Protocols/edited by B.A.White, Methods in Molecular Biology vol. 15 (1993), from Humana Press Inc. Totowa, New Jersey.

20 In more detail, the steps involved include:

- Design of gene-specific primers. Inspection of the sequence of the gene allows design of gene-specific primers to be used in a PCR reaction. Typically, the top-strand primer encompasses the ATG start codon of the gene and the following ca. 20 nucleotides, while the bottom-strand primer encompasses the stop codon and the ca. 20 preceding nucleotides, if the gene is to be fused behind GFP, i.e. a GFP-"GeneX" fusion. If the gene is to be fused in front of GFP, i.e. a "GeneX"-GFP fusion, a stop codon must be avoided. Optionally, the full length sequence of GeneX may not be used in the fusion, but merely the part which localizes and redistributes like GeneX in response to a signal.

30 In addition to gene-specific sequences, the primers contain at least one recognition sequence for a restriction enzyme, to allow subsequent cloning of the PCR product. The sites are chosen so that they are unique in the PCR product and compatible with sites in the cloning vector. Furthermore, it may be necessary to include an exact number of nucleotides between the restriction enzyme site and the gene-specific
35 sequence in order to establish the correct reading frame of the fusion gene and/or a

translation initiation consensus sequence. Lastly, the primers always contain a few nucleotides in front of the restriction enzyme site to allow efficient digestion with the enzyme.

- Identifying a source of the gene to be amplified. In order for a PCR reaction to produce a product with gene-specific primers, the gene-sequence must initially be present in the reaction, e.g. in the form of cDNA. The results of the extensive expression analysis performed previously will provide clear information regarding what tissue(s) are useful as source material. cDNA libraries from a great variety of tissues or cell types from various species are commercially available, e.g. from Clontech (Palo Alto), Stratagene (La Jolla) and Invitrogen (San Diego). Many genes are also available in cloned form from The American Type Tissue Collection (Virginia).
- Optimizing the PCR reaction. Several factors are known to influence the efficiency and specificity of a PCR reaction, including the annealing temperature of the primers, the concentration of ions, notably Mg^{2+} and K^{+} , present in the reaction, as well as pH of the reaction. If the result of a PCR reaction is deemed unsatisfactory, it might be because the parameters mentioned above are not optimal. Various annealing temperatures should be tested, e.g. in a PCR machine with a built-in temperature gradient, available from e.g. Stratagene (La Jolla), and/or various buffer compositions should be tried, e.g. the OptiPrime buffer system from Stratagene (La Jolla).
- Cloning the PCR product. The vector into which the amplified gene product will be cloned and fused with GFP will already have been taken into consideration when the primers were designed. When choosing a vector, one should at least consider in which cell types the probe subsequently will be expressed, so that the promoter controlling expression of the probe is compatible with the cells. Most expression vectors also contain one or more selective markers, e.g. conferring resistance to a drug, which is a useful feature when one wants to make stable transfectants. The selective marker should also be compatible with the cells to be used.

The actual cloning of the PCR product should present no difficulty for the person skilled

in the art as it typically will be a one-step cloning of a fragment digested with two different restriction enzymes into a vector digested with the same two enzymes. If the cloning proves to be problematic, it may be because the restriction enzymes did not work well with the PCR fragment. In this case one could add longer extensions to the end of the primers to overcome a possible difficulty of digestion close to a fragment end, or one could introduce an intermediate cloning step not based on restriction enzyme digestion.

Several companies offer systems for this approach, e.g. Invitrogen (San Diego) and Clontech (Palo Alto).

Once the gene has been cloned and, in the process, fused with the GFP gene, the resulting product, usually a plasmid, should be carefully checked to make sure it is as
5 expected. The most exact test would be to obtain the nucleotide sequence of the fusion-gene.

Once a DNA construct for a probe has been generated, its functionality and usefulness may be tested by subjecting it to the following tests:

- 10 - Transfecting it into cells capable of expressing the probe. The fluorescence of the cell is inspected soon after, typically the next day. At this point, two features of cellular fluorescence are noted:
- The intensity should usually be at least as strong as that of unfused GFP in the cells. If it is not, the sequence or quality of the probe-DNA might be faulty, and should be
15 carefully checked.
 - The sub-cellular localization is an indication of whether the probe is likely to perform well.

If it localizes as expected for the gene in question, e.g. is excluded from the nucleus, it can immediately go on to a functional test. If the probe is not localized soon after the
20 transfection procedure, it may be because of overexpression at this point in time, as the cell typically will have taken of very many copies of the plasmid, and localization will occur in time, e.g. within a few weeks, as plasmid copy number and expression level decreases. If localization does not occur after prolonged time, it may be because the fusion to GFP has destroyed a localization function, e.g. masked a protein sequence
25 essential for interaction with its normal cellular anchor-protein. In this case the opposite fusion might work, e.g. if GeneX-GFP does not work, GFP-GeneX might, as two different parts of GeneX will be affected by the proximity to GFP. If this does not work, the proximity of GFP at either end might be a problem, and it could be attempted to increase the distance by incorporating a longer linker between GeneX and GFP in the DNA
30 construct.

If there is no prior knowledge of localization, and no localization is observed, it may be because the probe should not be localized at this point, because such is the nature of the protein fused to GFP. It should then be subjected to a functional test.

In a functional test, the cells expressing the probe are treated with at least one compound known to perturb, usually by activating, the signalling pathway on which the probe is expected to report by redistributing itself within the cell.

If the redistribution is as expected, e.g. if prior knowledge tell that it should translocate

- 5 from location X to location Y, it has passed the first critical test. In this case it can go on to further characterization and quantification of the response.

If it does not perform as expected, it may be because the cell lacks at least one component of the signalling pathway, e.g. a cell surface receptor, or there is species incompatibility, e.g. if the probe is modelled on sequence information of a human

- 10 geneproduct, and the cell is of hamster origin. In both instances one should identify other cell types for the testing process where these potential problems would not apply.

If there is no prior knowledge about the pattern of redistribution, the analysis of the redistribution will have to be done in greater depth to identify what the essential and indicative features are, and when this is clear, it can go on to further characterization and

- 15 quantification of the response.

If no feature of redistribution can be identified, the problem might be as mentioned above, and the probe should be retested under more optimal cellular conditions.

Libraries for cloning of cDNA libraries in the present discovery plan are naturally related

- 20 to the target tissues of the projects. For ultimately finding lead compounds useful in the treatment of asthma the cloning libraries should preferably be obtained from one or more of the following tissue or cells types: Bronchial smooth muscle, Lung microvascular endothelial cells, eosinophil granulocytes, Th1 or 2 lymphocytes and alveolar macrophages.

- 25 For ultimately finding lead compounds useful in the treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases the cloning libraries should preferably be obtained from one or more of the following tissue or cell types: Th1 or 2 lymphocytes, T-lymphocytes, B-lymphocytes, Monocytes, Eosinophil granulocytes, Neutrophil granulocytes, Basophil granulocytes, Tissue specific macrophages (such as the liver Kupffer cells and skin Langerhans cells),
30 microvascular endothelial cells, vascular endothelial cells, antigen presenting cells, joint connective and synovial cells. For ultimately finding lead compounds useful in the treatment of depression the cloning libraries should preferably be obtained from one or more of the various tissue regions of the brain containing noradrenergic neurons. For ultimately finding lead compounds useful in the treatment of jet lag or circadian clock

resetting the cloning libraries should preferably be obtained from one or more of the various tissues of the brain such as the pineal gland, hypothalamus and substantia nigra. For ultimately finding lead compounds useful in the treatment of hyper- and hypotension and erectile dysfunction the cloning libraries should preferably be obtained from one or

5 more of the following tissue or cell types: vascular smooth muscle, vascular smooth muscle from resistance vessels on the arterial side of the vascular system, vascular smooth muscle from capacitance vessels on the venous side of the vascular system, vascular smooth muscle cells from small arteries, arterioles, venules or veins, smooth vascular cells lines such as T/G HA-VSMCA10 and A7r5.

10

The cells should always be of animal origin, most likely of mammalian origin and preferably of human origin. The cells could be derived from normal tissue or from tissue of an individual animal having a disease or condition of interest for the project. The cells may also be a mortal or immortalised cell line where the initial cell clone has been

15 derived from a tissue or cell type as described above. Depending on the discovery project the cells of interest for screening assays will vary but may be chosen from the above mentioned categories.

Once a genetic construct containing the protein of interest and the luminophore, from

20 here on referred to as "the original fluorescent probe", has been transfected into a relevant cell type, as described above under 'preferred cell types for cloning libraries' the cells are monitored for the appearance of spatially distributed or randomly distributed intracellular fluorescence. Based on prior knowledge regarding the distribution of the actual protein different patterns can be expected. If for example previous studies have

25 found the protein associated only with the particulate fraction of fractionated cells, it can be expected to find a spatial distribution of the original fluorescent probe to the plasma membrane, internal membrane/organelle structures or structural cytoplasmic elements such as microtubules and microfilaments. If on the other hand previous studies report that the protein has been found mostly in the soluble fraction of fractionated cells one

30 can expect to find a homogenous or nonhomogenous distribution of the original fluorescent probe throughout the cytoplasm and perhaps also in the nucleus. For proteins where previous studies have found a mixed localisation to both the particulate and soluble fraction of fractionated cells any mixture in the two distribution patterns mentioned above for the original fluorescent probe can be expected. For proteins where

35 no prior knowledge is at hand a simple cell fractionation and Western Blotting can be

made, one can use immunohistochemistry of fixed cells of relevance or one can decide to rely on the distribution observed for the original fluorescent probe. At this stage of the project, a normal distribution pattern of the original fluorescent probe may be established after such studies as outlined above. The effects of physiologically important and

5 relevant cellular activation on the distributed pattern of the original fluorescent probe is also established. It will also become evident if the pattern of distribution changes, i.e. if a redistribution of the original fluorescent probe occurs as a consequence of applying a physiologically important and relevant influence.

10

The strategy described herein is used to search for chemical entities which can interfere with the protein-protein interactions that occur amongst biologically active polypeptides and their anchoring/regulating partners, and thereby interfere with the effectiveness of a biologically active polypeptide's action within its cellular environment. The strategy will

15 have different effects, and require slightly different discovery methods depending on the nature of the interaction. The possibilities are as follows:

1) A biologically active polypeptide is permanently located at its targeting point, and either remains permanently active there, or its activity is modulated in some way by post-

20 translational modification such as phosphorylation or by binding of modulators to non-catalytic regulatory sites. Dislocation from the targeting site will remove the biologically active polypeptide from a localised site of action, and may also lead to inactivation of its inherent catalytic activity.

2) A biologically active polypeptide is permanently located at its targeting point, and

25 remains inactive there until its activity is modulated in some way by post-translational modification, such as phosphorylation or by binding of modulators to non-catalytic regulatory sites. Dislocation from the targeting site will remove the biologically active polypeptide from a localised site of action, and may also lead to activation of its inherent catalytic activity, albeit away from its original anchoring site.

3) A biologically active polypeptide is inactive in its unattached or untargeted form, and when activated (as described in "1" above), or partially activated, it redistributes within the cell and becomes attached to its targeting site, its activity being restricted to the anchoring site and possibly enhanced by interaction with the anchoring protein or some associated factor, or at some later time inhibited by the anchoring protein or an

35 associated regulatory factor. Any agent which prevents association of the biologically active polypeptide with its anchoring or targeting site will prevent it from locating to the

preferred site of action, and may also prevent the biologically active polypeptide from becoming fully activated by the appropriate stimulus whilst in the untargeted state.

- 4) A biologically active polypeptide is active in its unattached or untargeted form, and when inactivated (as described in "1" above), or partially inactivated, it redistributes within the cell and becomes attached to its targeting site, whereby its activity is inhibited by interaction with the anchoring protein or an associated regulatory factor. Subsequent stimuli may then activate and release the biologically active polypeptide. Any agent which prevents association of the biologically active polypeptide with its anchoring or targeting site will prevent it from relocating to the anchoring position, and may also prevent the biologically active polypeptide from ever being inactivated. In addition, if the biologically active polypeptide cannot target to its anchoring site, it may not be possible subsequently to activate the biologically active polypeptide in the appropriate way in the untargeted state.

- 15 When a specific subcellular distribution of a GFP-based IKK or PDE probe has been identified, it may be advantageous to narrow down which part of the IKK or PDE is responsible for this effect. The advantage is twofold: It may suggest the design of peptide leads, and it may eventually aid in defining the binding partner. Knowledge of both partners involved in specific binding may aid in the selection of compound libraries to screen for inhibition of the specific binding.

To identify the region of the IKK or PDE involved in specific binding, one may make GFP-based fusions with progressively shorter parts of the IKK or PDE, and examine the cellular distribution of these constructs. If there is prior knowledge of functional domains,

- 25 one may start with the domain believed to confer specific binding to a subcellular structure. The generation of constructs to test may consist of selecting a particular part of the IKK or PDE to fuse to GFP, or it may involve the generation of in-frame deletions in the IKK or PDE part of the fusion. Both approaches have been widely used in molecular genetic studies.
- 30 When a region has been identified that appears responsible for conferring a specific subcellular distribution upon an IKK or a PDE, the amino acid residues most important for this trait may be identified by a more detailed analysis, e.g. substituting them one by one with e.g. an alanine residue, a so called Ala-scan, which also has been used extensively in molecular genetic studies.
- 35 To identify the identity of the cellular protein partaking in the specific distribution of the IKK or PDE, one may exploit the knowledge about the region of the IKK or PDE

responsible for the subcellular distribution; for example, one may use the region of the IKK or PDE as bait in a genetic two hybrid screen to pull out its binding partner. Several companies offer two hybrid systems, e.g. Life Technologies.

- 5 The knowledge about the normal distribution of the original fluorescent probe is used to establish which part or which parts of the terminal (or entire) amino-acid sequence that is important for the attachment of this fluorescent probe to subcellular structures, giving it its specific spatially distributed pattern in the cell or cells, when such a pattern has been established as the normal distribution of this fluorescent probe. This may be
- 10 accomplished by creating new fluorescent probes where a systematic deletion of short N- or C-terminal or internal sequences (number of DNA bases) of the original fluorescent probe are made. These new shorter variants of the of the original fluorescent probe construct are transfected into the cells of interest and then the cells are examined for spatial distribution of the new fluorescent probes as described above for the original
- 15 fluorescent probe. In those cells where the new fluorescent probe distribution pattern is different from the original fluorescent probe distribution pattern it is evident that part of the, or the entire, targeting sequence has been deleted. The DNA- or amino-acid sequence of the missing part therefore contains the structural information necessary for association of the original fluorescent probe with its intracellular binding sites.
- 20 Peptides for inhibition of the established normal distribution of the original fluorescent probe are designed according to the hypothesis, that the deduced targeting sequence, or sequences, in the original fluorescent probe amino-acid sequence are the important sequences for the actual spatial distribution of the original fluorescent probe in intact
- 25 living cells, is tested. This is done by producing peptides of identical amino-acid sequence as the deduced targeting sequence or parts thereof and introducing them into the cytoplasm, either by microinjection or transient or permanent permeabilisation, of cells containing the original fluorescent probe and thereafter monitoring the spatial distribution of the original fluorescent probe in the cells. If the deduced targeting
- 30 sequence or sequences are of importance for the actual spatial distribution of the original fluorescent probe in intact living cells, the introduced peptides will self-associate with the anchoring sites for the original fluorescent probe and thereby disrupt the normal distribution of the original fluorescent probe. In order to have this effect, the introduction of the peptides should change the original distribution pattern so that a decrease in
- 35 fluorescence of 10% or more, compared to the pattern before their introduction, can be

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detected. This is done by observing the same cells before and after administration of the peptides. When peptides that fulfil this criterion have been found they are called 'peptide leads' and will hereafter be referred to using this expression. These peptide leads can now be used as a basis for the design of organic molecules that can be used eventually to disrupt the spatial distribution of the original fluorescent probe but also as control compounds in screening assays.

PS473 and derivatives thereof show a discrete intracellular localisation that allow establishment of assay systems valuable in the screening for compounds that modulate targeting of said probes. IKK β interacts with multiple components of the IkappaB complex. Construction of the described assay systems has allowed us to screen for compounds that interact with specific or multiple targeting sites. This approach allow for development of compounds that through modulation of one (or several) of multiple targeting sites of IKK β (or other IKKs) will provoke either a partial or a complete inhibition of the NF-kappaB activation. In addition cell specific anchoring will allow design of compounds that only affect defined cell types.

In parallel to the above mentioned step wherein peptide leads are defined, the distribution pattern found for the original fluorescent probe is compared to the naturally occurring spatial distribution of the protein on which the original fluorescent probe is based. This may be accomplished by observing fixed primary cells separated from or still within the tissue of interest and fixed cells that contain the original fluorescent probe. Thereafter the protein is stained using ordinary immunocytochemical or immunohistochemical methods and the spatial distribution revealed by this staining procedure is compared to the spatial distribution of the original fluorescent probe. It is desirable, but not required, that a high degree of correlation between the two patterns obtained in this step can be observed.

Establishment of a primary screening assay is normally done by making use of the cells of interest containing the original fluorescent probe as the basis for a screening assay. Depending on the knowledge acquired about the behaviour of the original fluorescent probe when subjecting the cells to physiologically relevant influences the assay procedure can be chosen: 1. If the fluorescent probe normally is targeted to specific sites and stays associated with these sites during stimulation of the intracellular pathway, the assay should preferably be designed to detect dislocation of the original fluorescent

probe from the targeting sites in mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells. This is an assay where the dislocation can be detected within minutes after application of an influence and the time frame for the detection and time for exposing the cells to an influence should be chosen to match this. 2. If the desire is to disrupt the actual targeting event rather than dislocate already targeted fluorescent probe the influence may need hours to produce a detectable response. The actual measurement, still of a change in the fluorescence or luminescence distribution pattern compared to the normal distribution pattern for the original fluorescent probe, may be made at two time points; before and after the influence has exerted any effect it may have. This is an assay where the effect of an influence may require several hours to produce a detectable response and the time frame for the detection and time for exposing the cells to an influence should be chosen to match this. 3. If the fluorescent probe normally redistributes between two intracellular sites upon activation of the intracellular pathway one may either want to disrupt the initial targeting or dislocate the original fluorescent probe from its initial or resting anchoring site. In this case procedure no. 1 above may be used. If the desire instead is to inhibit the association of the original fluorescent probe with the site it redistributes to during activation of the intracellular pathway the targeting sequence of this site should be in focus for the lead peptide generation. This is an assay where the redistribution may be detected within minutes after application of an influence and the time frame for the detection and time for exposing the cells to an influence should be chosen to match this. Furthermore, any influence applied to inhibit the targeting of the original fluorescent probe upon its redistribution may need to be added to the cells before activation of the intracellular pathway.

While the original fluorescent probe and peptide leads will be used in the actual primary screening assay, it is also desirable to have a counterscreen or counterscreens directed at protein isoforms that one does not wish to affect. In order to accomplish this, constructs are made for new fluorescent probes encoding the protein isoforms tagged with GFP. These constructs are subsequently transfected into the cells of interest. When the new fluorescent probes are expressed in the cells, some of the cells are chosen as the basis for new cell lines that can be used in the counterscreen or counterscreens.

Suitable probes for this purpose comprise DNA constructs encoding fusion polypeptides comprising forms of IKK α , IKK β , IKK γ or NIK and GFP; PDE1, PDE2, PDE3, PDE4, PDE5, PDE6, PDE7, PDE8, PDE9 or PDE10 and GFP; PKA catalytic subunit and GFP.

In a preferred embodiment the DNA constructs will encode fusion polypeptides comprising isoforms of IKK β , PDE 4, mPDE5, PKA catalytic subunit and GFP.

- 5 In a much preferred embodiment the DNA construct is selected from table 1.

Table 1 list of the fusion constructs of the invention by the names used herein as well as by reference to relevant SEQ ID NOs of sequences of DNA encoding the construct and full amino acid sequences

Fusion construct	DNA sequence SEQ ID NO:	Protein Sequence SEQ ID NO:
PDE 4D3 - EGFP	1	2
PDE 4D4 - EGFP	3	4
PDE 4D5 - EGFP	5	6
PDE 5 - EGFP	7	8
IKK β - EGFP	9	10
NF-KappaB - EGFP	11	12
EGFP - IKK β	13	14
EGFP - IKK β L2	15	16

10

The cell lines established for the primary screen and the counterscreen, or counterscreens, are used to establish peptide leads that more specifically dislocate the desired isoform of the protein of interest compared to other isoforms of the same protein.

- The peptide leads are introduced into the cells as described above and the changes in spatial distribution of the original and counterscreen fluorescent probes are quantified and dose-response relationships are established for each lead peptide. Thereafter the dose-response relationships are compared. A peptide lead is considered specific for the original fluorescent probe if the dose of the peptide required to dislocate at least 10% of the fluorescent probes in the counterscreen or counterscreens are at least two times higher than the dose required to dislocate 10% of the original fluorescent probe. The lead peptides with the biggest dose difference when comparing the primary and the counterscreen dose-response relationships are chosen as the basis for the next step in the discovery project.

- In one embodiment the primary screening assay and counterscreen or counterscreens are used to define specificity of the peptide leads by using a procedure that compares their ability to cause a dislocation, disruption of targeting or inhibition of redistribution of the original fluorescent probe in the primary screening assay to their ability to cause a

dislocation, disruption of targeting or inhibition of redistribution of the new fluorescent probes in the counterscreen or counterscreens.

In a preferred embodiment the dose of a peptide lead required to cause a quantified
5 dislocation, disruption of targeting or inhibition of redistribution of the original fluorescent probe of at least 10% in the primary screening assay is 50% or less of the dose required to cause a quantified dislocation, disruption of targeting or inhibition of redistribution of the new fluorescent probes of at least 10% in the counterscreen or counterscreens.

The invention provides for a specificity index which may be constructed describing a
10 numerical relationship, with the primary screening assay result first, of the dose required to produce half-maximal effect in the primary assay compared to the dose required to produce half-maximal effect in the counterscreen or counterscreens.

In one embodiment the peptide leads chosen for further use in the discovery project have a specificity index of 1 to 2.

15 In another embodiment the peptide leads chosen for further use in the discovery project have a specificity index between 1 to 2 and 1 to 10.

In a further embodiment the peptide leads chosen for further use in the discovery project have a specificity index between 1 to 11 and 1 to 100.

In yet a further preferred embodiment the peptide leads chosen for further use in the
20 discovery project have a specificity index better than 1 to 100.

Lead peptides are used to create and select libraries of small organic molecules that can be useful in screening assays to find bioactive substances useful as drugs to treat the condition or disease of interest for the project. In this step the amino-acid sequence
25 information and other structural information about the lead peptide or peptides is used to extract information useful for finding and/or defining and synthesising bioactive organic molecules that can mimic the effect of the lead peptides on the normal spatial distribution pattern of the original fluorescent probe. Such compounds may be useful as drugs to treat the condition or disease of interest for the project. Peptide leads selected by the
30 discovery project are used to design and assemble compound libraries based on the structural and chemical information inherent in the lead peptides using prior chemical knowledge and computational chemistry approaches so that the compounds have a structure that give them the ability to interact with or bind to the targeting sequence of IKK β , PDE 4D X or mPDE5 thereafter testing the compound libraries at a concentration
35 of 10 or 100 micromolar of each compound in the primary screening assay.

When the libraries of compounds have been defined and are at hand it is time to initiate primary screening. In this procedure, cells containing the original fluorescent probe are contacted with the compounds. The compounds are all tested at just one or a few

- 5 concentrations, typically 10 and 100 micromolar, in a highly parallel fashion using a quantitative fluorescence redistribution assay. Compounds that cause a change in the quantitated response (the response scale defined by the range 0 (no change in redistribution) – 100%) of the assay by more than a predetermined value, typically between 10 and 100%, are considered to be "primary hits". The primary hits are then
- 10 further characterised: 1. for potency by establishing a dose-response relationship compared to the lead peptide(s) using the primary screening assay 2. for selectivity by establishing a dose-response relationship in the counterscreen or counterscreens. Primary hits that have low potency, typically when the half-maximal effect of the compound in the primary assay is achieved at a concentration of the compound between
- 15 10 and 100 micromolar, may not need testing in the counterscreen or counterscreens since the likelihood that they will be used beyond this step in the discovery project is small. Primary hits that have equal or lower potency in the primary screening assay compared to the counterscreen or counterscreens are regarded as non-selective and the likelihood that they will be used beyond this step in the discovery project is small.
- 20 Primary hits that display some degree of selectivity, typically half maximal effect in the primary screening assay at a concentration 50% or less of the concentration that gives half maximal effect in the counterscreen or counterscreens are considered interesting as the basis for further chemical synthesis or construction of new libraries of compounds and will hereafter be referred to as "primary lead compounds".
- 25 Compounds that cause a change in the quantitated response, with a response scale from 0 to 100% based on the absence of a response and the maximal response observed with the peptide leads in the primary screening assay, of the assay by more than a predetermined value are selected and called "primary hits".
- In one embodiment the predetermined value is 10%.
- 30 In another embodiment the predetermined value is 50%.
- In yet another embodiment the predetermined value is 70%.
- In one embodiment the primary hits are further characterised for potency and maximal effect by establishing a dose-response relationship and comparing that to the effects of the lead peptides using the primary screening assay and for selectivity by establishing a
- 35 dose-response relationship in the counterscreen or counterscreens.

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Primary hits may be deselected by the discovery project when they display a half-maximal potency at a dose corresponding to a concentration of more than 10 micromolar or because they display a selectivity index less than 1 to 2.

Primary hits may be selected by the discovery project when they display a half-maximal
5 potency at a dose corresponding to a concentration of 10 micromolar or less or because they display a selectivity index higher than 1 to 2, the compounds hereafter also referred to as "primary lead compounds".

A Structure-Activity Relationship (SAR) is built by iterations of compound library
10 composition and screening to define drug candidate leads. This step is included to further improve the possibilities of finding bioactive compounds with desirable properties for treatment of the diseases or conditions of interest to the project. The primary lead compounds are here used to provide chemical structural information that can be used as the basis for composition or chemical synthesis of new, directed, compound libraries. By
15 systematic chemical modification of part of the structure of one or more primary lead compounds new libraries are assembled. These new libraries of compounds are also investigated using the primary screening assay and counterscreen or counterscreens. Preferably, dose-response relationships are recorded for each chemical modification of the primary lead compound and compared to the primary lead compound itself. Thereby
20 SAR is established. Among the new compounds, the ones that in this step has the best combination of potency and specificity are chosen either as the basis for a new round of compound library synthesis or composition or, as the final step of the SAR building process, as compounds that will be further for actual pharmacological effects in assay systems and animals that are relevant to the underlying physiological and
25 pathophysiological processes of interest to the project. The latter compounds will hereafter be referred to as "drug candidate leads".

In one embodiment drug candidate leads have a half-maximal potency at a dose corresponding to a concentration of less than 1 micromolar and a selectivity index higher than 1 to 2.

30 In one embodiment the drug candidate leads have a half-maximal potency at a dose corresponding to a concentration of less than 1 micromolar and a selectivity index higher than 1 to 10.

In one embodiment the drug candidate leads have a half-maximal potency at a dose corresponding to a concentration of less than 1 micromolar and a selectivity index higher
35 than 1 to 100.

In one embodiment the drug candidate leads have a half-maximal potency at a dose corresponding to a concentration of less than 0,1 micromolar and a selectivity index higher than 1 to 2.

In a preferred embodiment the drug candidate leads have a half-maximal potency at a
5 dose corresponding to a concentration of less than 0,1 micromolar and a selectivity index higher than 1 to 10.

In another preferred embodiment the drug candidate leads have a half-maximal potency at a dose corresponding to a concentration of less than 0,1 micromolar and a selectivity index higher than 1 to 100.

10

Drug candidate leads may be further characterised in tissue based, cell based and biochemical assays to validate *in vitro* their efficacy and toxicity. There are many ways to test efficacy of a drug candidate lead. Preferably, the drug candidate lead is tested in assay systems with high relevance to the underlying physiological and

15 pathophysiological processes involved in the pathogenesis and pathophysiology of the disease or condition of interest to the project. Likewise, the drug candidate leads are tested for toxic effects, preferably testing for genetic effects (influence on the integrity and arrangement of DNA), metabolic effects (influence on cellular metabolic processes) and cytotoxic effects (influence on cell integrity and organelle integrity). There is a high
20 likelihood that drug candidate leads, that do not show appropriate efficacy or that display toxicity will not be used beyond this step in the discovery project because it is expected that such compounds are less suitable as actual drugs to be used in an animal.

In one embodiment drug candidate leads chosen by the discovery project are tested *in vitro* for efficacy, in assay systems with high degree of relevance to the underlying
25 physiological and patophysiological processes involved in hypotension, inflammatory diseases, and for toxicity, preferably testing for genetic, metabolic and cytotoxic effects, whereafter the drug candidate leads that display the best efficacy and the least, or no, indications of toxicity are chosen to be the candidates that will enter testing in animals.

In another embodiment drug candidate leads chosen by the discovery project are tested
30 *in vitro* for efficacy, in assay systems with high degree of relevance to the underlying physiological and patophysiological processes involved in inflammatory airway diseases, and for toxicity, preferably testing for genetic, metabolic and cytotoxic effects, whereafter the drug candidate leads that display the best efficacy and the least, or no, indications of toxicity are chosen to be the candidates that will enter testing in animals.

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In another embodiment drug candidate leads chosen by the discovery project are tested *in vitro* for efficacy, in assay systems with high degree of relevance to the underlying physiological and patophysiological processes involved in inflammatory joint diseases, and for toxicity, preferably testing for genetic, metabolic and cytotoxic effects, whereafter
5 the drug candidate leads that display the best efficacy and the least, or no, indications of toxicity are chosen to be the candidates that will enter testing in animals.

In another embodiment drug candidate leads chosen by the discovery project are tested *in vitro* for efficacy, in assay systems with high degree of relevance to the underlying physiological and patophysiological processes involved in inflammatory bowel diseases,
10 and for toxicity, preferably testing for genetic, metabolic and cytotoxic effects, whereafter the drug candidate leads that display the best efficacy and the least, or no, indications of toxicity are chosen to be the candidates that will enter testing in animals.

In another embodiment drug candidate leads chosen by the discovery project are tested *in vitro* for efficacy, in assay systems with high degree of relevance to the underlying
15 physiological and patophysiological processes involved in autoimmune diseases, and for toxicity, preferably testing for genetic, metabolic and cytotoxic effects, whereafter the drug candidate leads that display the best efficacy and the least, or no, indications of toxicity are chosen to be the candidates that will enter testing in animals.

20 In a preferred embodiment of the present invention I-kappaB degradation is inhibited by a novel mechanism namely by mis-targeting and/or modulation of the redistribution of specific IKKs. In contrast to previous interventions involving IKK the presented invention does not involve direct inhibition of the IKK enzymatic activity.

25 This completely novel mechanism for inhibition of the overall effect of the IKK complex provides clear advantages as it opens for a higher IKK isoform selectivity and a higher cell specificity of the therapy. In addition cell specific anchoring will allow design of compounds that only affect defined cell types.

30 In one aspect of the invention the substance is an organic compound, the organic compound being a weak acid in that it is a neutral molecule that can reversibly dissociate into an anion (a negatively charged molecule) and a proton (a hydrogen ion). In another aspect, the organic compound is a weak base in that it is a neutral molecule that can form a cation (a positively charged molecule) by combining with a proton. The functional
35 groups of the targeting sequences include functional groups selected from the group

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consisting of: methyl-, isopropyl-, isobutyl-, hydroxyl-, thiol-, benzyl-, benzyloyl-, methylindolyl-, methylimidazolyl-, amine-, imine-, carboxyl- and acetamide-groups as parts of amino acids in the targeting sequences.

- 5 In another aspect of the invention the organic compound is a compound having one or more chemical domains capable of interacting with one or more functional groups of the targeting sequence of the native anchoring site of the cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase or I-kappaB kinase. In yet another aspect the organic compound is a compound having at least two chemical domains capable of interacting with at least two
- 10 functional groups of the targeting sequence of the native anchoring site for the cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase or I-kappaB kinase. In a further aspect the organic compound is a compound having at least three chemical domains capable of interacting with at least three functional groups of the targeting sequence of the native anchoring site for the cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase or I-kappaB kinase.

15

The organic compound is, in one aspect of the invention, a compound having at least two chemical domains capable of interacting with at least two functional groups of the targeting sequence of the cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase. In a specific embodiment, the organic compound is a compound having at least three chemical

20 domains capable of interacting with at least three functional groups of the targeting sequence of the cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase.

- In the next part of the discovery process the drug candidate leads are tested *in vivo* for toxic and unwanted effects in animals such as mice and rats. The drug candidate leads
- 25 are also tested for efficacy in animals that have a disease or condition with high degree of relevance to the disease or condition of interest to the project. The drug candidate leads may also be tested for efficacy in animals which have been treated in a way that make them experience a disease or condition with high degree of relevance to the disease or condition of interest to the project. Drug candidate leads that display efficacy
- 30 in one or more of such animal tests and that does not display any apparent toxicity at a dosage level, preferably 2 –10 times higher than the level that gives satisfactory efficacy are chosen to be the final drug candidates that should be considered for further animal testing and initial testing in humans. These compounds are hereafter referred to as “discovery project leads”.

35

35 the underlying physiological and pathophysiological processes involved in hypertension,

and for toxicity and unwanted side effects, after which the drug candidate leads that display the best efficacy and the least, or no, indications of toxicity or unwanted side effects are chosen to be the candidates, called discovery project leads, that will enter further testing in animals and testing in humans.

- 5 In one embodiment drug candidate leads chosen by the discovery project are tested for efficacy, in healthy animals and animals with a condition with high degree of relevance to the underlying physiological and pathophysiological processes involved in jet-lag and circadian rhythm resetting, and for toxicity and unwanted side effects, after which the drug candidate leads that display the best efficacy and the least, or no, indications of toxicity or unwanted side effects are chosen to be the candidates, called discovery project leads, that will enter further testing in animals and testing in humans.

In one embodiment drug candidate leads chosen by the discovery project are tested for efficacy, in healthy animals and animals with a condition with high degree of relevance to the underlying physiological and pathophysiological processes involved in erectile

- 15 dysfunction, and for toxicity and unwanted side effects, after which the drug candidate leads that display the best efficacy and the least, or no, indications of toxicity or unwanted side effects are chosen to be the candidates, called discovery project leads, that will enter further testing in animals and testing in humans.

- 20 In one embodiment drug candidate leads chosen by the discovery project are tested for efficacy, in healthy animals and animals with a condition with high degree of relevance to the underlying physiological and pathophysiological processes involved in inflammatory airway diseases, and for toxicity and unwanted side effects, whereafter the drug candidate leads that display the best efficacy and the least, or no, indications of toxicity or unwanted side effects are chosen to be the candidates, called discovery project leads, that will enter further testing in animals and testing in humans.

In one embodiment drug candidate leads chosen by the discovery project are tested for efficacy, in healthy animals and animals with a condition with high degree of relevance to the underlying physiological and pathophysiological processes involved in inflammatory

- 30 joint diseases, and for toxicity and unwanted side effects, whereafter the drug candidate leads that display the best efficacy and the least, or no, indications of toxicity or unwanted side effects are chosen to be the candidates, called discovery project leads, that will enter further testing in animals and testing in humans.

In one embodiment drug candidate leads chosen by the discovery project are tested for

- 35 efficacy, in healthy animals and animals with a condition with high degree of relevance to

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the underlying physiological and pathophysiological processes involved in inflammatory bowel diseases, and for toxicity and unwanted side effects, whereafter the drug candidate leads that display the best efficacy and the least, or no, indications of toxicity or unwanted side effects are chosen to be the candidates, called discovery project leads,

5 that will enter further testing in animals and testing in humans.

In one embodiment drug candidate leads chosen by the discovery project are tested for efficacy, in healthy animals and animals with a condition with high degree of relevance to the underlying physiological and pathophysiological processes involved in autoimmune diseases, and for toxicity and unwanted side effects, whereafter the drug candidate

10 leads that display the best efficacy and the least, or no, indications of toxicity or unwanted side effects are chosen to be the candidates, called discovery project leads, that will enter further testing in animals and testing in humans.

In one embodiment drug candidate leads chosen by the discovery project are tested for efficacy, in healthy animals and animals with a condition with high degree of relevance to

15 the underlying physiological and pathophysiological processes involved in depression, and for toxicity and unwanted side effects, whereafter the drug candidate leads that display the best efficacy and the least, or no, indications of toxicity or unwanted side effects are chosen to be the candidates, called discovery project leads, that will enter further testing in animals and testing in humans.

20

The administration route of any of the compounds of the invention may be of any suitable route which leads to a concentration in the blood corresponding to a therapeutic concentration by the oral route, the parenteral route, the cutaneous route, the nasal route, the rectal route, the vaginal route and the ocular route. It should be clear to a

25 person skilled in the art that the administration route is dependant on the compound in question, particularly, the choice of administration route depends on the physico-chemical properties of the compound together with the age and weight of the patient and on the particular disease and the severity of the same.

The compounds of the invention may be contained in any appropriate amount in a

30 pharmaceutical composition, and are generally contained in an amount of about 1-95% by weight of the total weight of the composition. The composition may be in form of, e.g., tablets, capsules, pills, powders, granulates, suspensions, emulsions, solutions, gels including hydrogels, pastes, ointments, creams, plasters, drenches, delivery devices, suppositories, enemas, injectables, implants, sprays, aerosols and in other suitable form.

35 The pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated according to conventional

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pharmaceutical practice, see, e.g., "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences" and "Encyclopedia of Pharmaceutical Technology".

Pharmaceutical compositions according to the present invention may be formulated to release the active compound substantially immediately upon administration or at any substantially predetermined time or time period after administration. The latter type of compositions are generally known as controlled release formulations. Controlled release formulations may also be denoted "sustained release", "prolonged release", "programmed release", "time release", "rate-controlled" and/or "targeted release" formulations.

- 10 In the present context every pharmaceutical composition is an actual drug delivery system, since upon administration it presents the active drug substance to the body of the organism.

- The compounds of the invention are preferably administered in an amount of about 0.1-30 mg per kg body weight per day, such as about 0.5-15 mg per kg body weight per day. The compound in question may be administered orally in the form of tablets, cap-sules, elixirs or syrups, or rectally in the form of suppositories. Parenteral administration of the compounds of the invention, is suitably performed in the form of saline solutions of the compounds or with the compound incorporated into liposomes. In cases where the compound in itself is not sufficiently soluble to be dissolved, an acid addition salt of a basic compound can be used, or a solubilizer such as ethanol can be applied.

- Oral administration. For compositions adapted for oral administration for systemic use, the dosage is normally 1 mg to 1 g per dose administered 1-4 times daily for 1 week, 12 months or even lifelong depending on the disease to be treated.
- 25 Rectal administration. For compositions adapted for rectal a somewhat higher amount of compound is usually preferred, i.e. from approximately 1 mg to 100 mg per kg body weight per day.

- Parenteral administration. For parenteral administration a dose of about 0.1 mg to about 50 mg per kg body weight per day is convenient. For intravenous administration a dose of about 0.1 mg to about 20 mg per kg body weight per day. For intraarticular administration a dose of about 0.1 mg to about 20 mg per kg body weight per day is usually preferable. For parenteral administration in general, a solution in an aqueous medium of 0.5-2% or more of the active ingredients may be employed.

- Cutaneous administration. For topical administration on the skin a dose of about 1 mg to about 5 g administered 1-10 times daily is usually preferable.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Probes for detection of PDE4D dislocation.

These are specific PDE4D variants fused to a GFP. Currently 5 PDE4D splice variants are known: PDE4D1, PDE4D2, PDE4D3, PDE4D4 and PDE4D5. These all share C-

5 terminal sequences but differ in their N-termini.

Inspection of the scientific literature indicates that the PDE4D1 and PDE4D2 subtypes are found only in the cytosolic fraction, whereas PDE4D3, PDE4D4 and PDE4D5 subtypes appear to associate with some form of cellular structure(s). Targetting sequences of PDE4Ds are presently believed to be located in their N-terminal domain(s).

10 In accordance with this, PDE4D1 and PDE4D2 have much shorter N-terminal domains than PDE4d3, PDE4D4 and PDE4D5. To best preserve the normal distribution of PDE4Ds, the fusions are made between the C-terminus of the PDE4D species and the N-terminal of the GFP.

To construct PDE4D-GFP fusions, PDE4D sequences are amplified using PCR

15 according to standard protocols with specific top-primers as listed below, and the common bottom-primer listed below. The PCR products are digested with restriction enzymes Hind3 and EcoR1, and ligated into pEGFP-N1 (Clontech, Palo Alto; GenBank Accession number U55762) digested with Hind3 and EcoR1. This produces PDE4D-EGFP fusions under the control of a CMV promoter (SEQ ID NOs: 5 and 6 (PDE4D5-EGFP); SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 4 (PDE4D4-EGFP); SEQ ID NOs: 1 and 2 (PDE4D3-EGFP)).

20 Top primers all include specific sequences following the ATG, a Kozak sequence, and a cloning site (Hind3). The bottom primer includes the common C-terminal sequence minus the stop codon, an EcoR1 cloning site, and an extra nucleotide to preserve the
25 reading frame in EGFP-N1.

Sequences of top-primers:

5'-GTAAGCTTCGAACATGATGCACGTGAATAATTTTCCC-3' ; specific for PDE4D3A and PDE4D3B (GenBank Acc. nos. L20970 & U50159).

30

5'-GTAAGCTTCGAACATGGAGGCAGAGGGCAGCAGC-3'; specific for PDE4D4A (GenBank Acc. no. L20969).

5'-GTAAGCTTCGAACATGGCTCAGCAGACAAGCCCG-3'; specific for PDE4D5A (GenBank Acc. no. AF012073).

Sequence of common bottom-primer:

5 5'-GTGAATTCCTCGTGTGTCAGGAGAAGCATCATCTATG-3'.

The resulting plasmids are transfected into a suitable cell line, e.g. MVLEC. The subcellular distribution of the probes is examined carefully by fluorescence microscopy, both under resting conditions, and upon elevation of cAMP, e.g. by activation of

10 adenylate cyclase with forskolin, which may or may not have an effect on the normal distribution.

Example 2: Probes for detection of PDE5 dislocation:

These are specific PDE5 variants fused to a GFP. Currently only one main human variant is known (GenBank Acc.nos. AJ004865 and D89094).

- 15 Inspection of the scientific literature indicates that the catalytic domain is contained in the C-terminal part of the protein, so potential targeting sequences of PDE5 may be located in the N-terminal part. To best preserve the normal distribution of PDE5, the first fusion is made between the C-terminus of the PDE5 species and the N-terminal of the GFP.
- 20 To construct the PDE5-GFP fusions, PDE5 sequences are amplified using PCR according to standard protocols with the specific primers listed below. The PCR product is digested with restriction enzymes EcoR1 and Acc65I, and ligated into pEGFP-N1 (Clontech, Palo Alto; GenBank Accession number U55762) digested with EcoR1 and Acc65I. This produces a PDE5-EGFP fusion under the control of a CMV promoter (SEQ
- 25 ID NOs: 7 and 8).

The top primer includes specific sequences following the ATG, a Kozak sequence, and a cloning site (EcoR1). The bottom primer includes specific C-terminal sequences minus the stop codon, an Acc65I cloning site, and two extra nucleotides to preserve the reading frame in EGFP-N1.

30

PDE5-top :

5'-GTGAATTCAACCATGGAGCGGGCC-3'

PDE5-bottom:

35 5'-GTGGTACCCAGTTCCGCTTGGCC

The resulting plasmids are transfected into a suitable cell line, e.g. MVLEC. The subcellular distribution of the probes is examined carefully by fluorescence microscopy, both under resting conditions, and upon elevation of cGMP, e.g. by activation of cyclase
5 with NO or nitroprusside, which may or may not have an effect on the normal distribution.

EXAMPLE 3: Probes for detection of IKK redistribution.

Modulation of IKK β redistribution by mis-targeting provoke an inhibition of cytokine-induced NF-kappaB activation. In the present example it is shown that specific mis-targeting of IKK β inhibits cytokine-induced NF-kappaB activation. Dislocation of
10 endogenous IKK β from its anchoring sites is achieved by expression of a C-terminal part of IKK β (PS473). The PS473 probe, which is a GFP fusion, allows a simultaneous monitoring of its localisation and redistribution.

Expression of the PS473 probe has a clear inhibitory activity on cytokine-induced
15 activation of NF-kappaB. For the first time we hereby show that dislocating IKK β , without directly affecting its kinase activity, effectively hampers the functional activity of NF-kappaB. This causal relationship between mis-targeting of IKK β and a lacking NF-kappaB activity is studied in two different systems: a) Real-time measurement of NF-kappaB translocation from the cytoplasm to the nucleus, and b) measurement of NF-
20 kappaB induced transcriptional activity.

These are specific IKK subunit variants fused to a GFP. As examples, the following three subunits have been chosen: IKK α (GenBank Acc.no. AF009225) , IKK β (GenBank Acc. No. AF031416), IKK γ (GenBank Acc. No. AF074382) and NIK (GenBank Acc. No.
25 NM003954).

Inspection of the scientific literature indicates that IKK β dissociates transiently from the IKAP complex during activation, and so becomes the first choice for a probe to detect redistribution.

To construct the IKK β -GFP fusion, IKK β sequences are amplified using PCR according
30 to standard protocols with the specific primers listed below. The PCR product is digested with restriction enzymes Hind3 and Acc65I, and ligated into pEGFP-N1 (Clontech, Palo Alto; GenBank Accession number U55762) digested with Hind3 and Acc65I. This produces an IKK β -EGFP fusion under the control of a CMV promoter (SEQ ID NOs: 9 and 10).

The top primer includes specific sequences following the ATG and a cloning site (Hind3). The bottom primer includes specific C-terminal sequences minus the stop codon, an Acc65I cloning site, and two extra nucleotides to preserve the reading frame in EGFP-N1.

5

IKK β -top:

5'-GTAAGCTTACATGAGCTGGTCACCTTCCCTG-3'

IKK β -bottom:

10 5'-GTGGTACCCATGAGGCCTGCTCCAG-3'

The resulting plasmids are transfected into a suitable cell line. The subcellular distribution of the probes is examined carefully by fluorescence microscopy, both under resting conditions, and upon activation, e.g. with TNF α .

15

Probes for detection of activation of the NFkappaB signal transduction pathway.

Plasmid PS377 contains an NFkappaBp65-EGFP fusion. The GenBank accession number of the p65 subunit of NFkappaB is M62399. It is constructed by performing PCR on human cDNA (from Clontech) with specific primers p65-top and p65-bottom. The resulting ca. 1.7 kb PCR product is cut with restriction enzymes Xho1 and Hind3 and cloned into pEGFP-N1 (Clontech) cut with Xho1 and Hind3. This produces an NFkappaB-EGFP fusion (SEQ ID NOs: 11 and 12) under the control of the CMV promoter.

25

p65-top: 5'-TTTACTCGAGATGGACGAACTGTTCCCCCTCA-3'

p65-bottom: 5'-TTTGAAGCTTGGAGCTGATCTGACTCAGCAGG-3'

30

Construction of a reporter gene assay for monitoring NFkappaB-induced transcriptional activation:

Plasmid PS397 contains a selectable NFkappaB reporter construct. It is constructed through ligation of two BamH1-Not1 fragments: A 2.4 kb fragment from pNFkappaB-Luc (from Clontech), which contains a luciferase gene and NFkappaB response elements, and a 2.8 kb BamH1-Not1 fragment from pZeoSV (from Invitrogen), which contains

essential plasmid elements and a zeocin selective marker for use in E.coli and mammalian cells.

Construction of probes for monitoring IKK β localisation, mis-targeting and redistribution

5 in live cells:

Plasmid PS410 contains an EGFP-IKK β fusion. The GenBank accession number of the beta subunit of IkappaB kinase is AF031416. It is constructed by performing PCR on human cDNA (from Clontech) with specific primers IKK β -top and IKK β -stop. The resulting 2.2 kb PCR product is cut with restriction enzymes Hind3 and Acc65I and
10 cloned into pEGFP-C1 (Clontech) cut with Hind3 and Acc65I. This produces an EGFP-IKK β fusion (SEQ ID NOs: 13 and 14) under the control of the CMV promoter.

IKK β -top: 5'-GTAAGCTTACATGAGCTGGTCACCTTCCCTG-3'

IKK β -stop: 5'-GTGGTACCTCATGAGGCCTGCTCCAG-3'

15

Plasmid PS472 contains a full length IKK β under the control of the CMV promoter. It is constructed by cutting PS410 with restriction enzymes Nhe1 and Hind3, which flank EGFP. This excises EGFP sequences from the plasmid, while placing IKK β immediately downstream of the CMV promoter. The protruding ends generated by the enzymes are
20 then made blunt using Klenow polymerase according to standard protocol, and the plasmid is recircularized with DNA ligase.

PS473 contains EGFP fused to the C-terminal part of IKK β . This part of IKK β contains a putative leucine zipper region, but is without catalytic activity as this function resides in
25 the N-terminal part of IKK β . It is constructed by performing PCR on PS410 with primers IKK β -LZ-top and IKK β -stop. IKK β -LZ-top contains a Hind3 site and specific IKK β sequence from amino acid position 455 in the predicted amino acid sequence. This is almost immediately upstream of the first leucine of the predicted leucine zipper, which is at position 458. The resulting 0.9 kb PCR product is cut with restriction enzymes Hind3
30 and Acc65I and cloned into pEGFP-C1 (Clontech) cut with Hind3 and Acc65I. This produces an EGFP-IKK β -LZdomain fusion (SEQ ID NOs: 15 and 16) under the control of the CMV promoter.

IKK β -LZ-top: 5'-GTAAGCTTCCACCATGATGAATCTCCTCCGAAAC-3'

35

Plasmid PS474 contains the IKK β C-terminal part under the control of the CMV promoter. It is constructed by cutting PS473 with restriction enzymes Age1 and BspE1, which flank EGFP. This excises EGFP sequences from the plasmid, while placing IKK β sequences immediately downstream of the CMV promoter. As Age1 and BspE1 produce compatible ends, the plasmid is simply recircularized with DNA ligase. The ATG methionine codon at position 455 in the predicted amino acid sequence of IKK β , may serve as initiation codon in this construct.

Transfections and cell culture conditions.

- 10 Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO), Human epithelial kidney cells (HEK293) and Human epithelial adenocarcinoma cells (HeLa), were transfected with above mentioned plasmids using FuGENE transfection reagent (Boehringer Mannheim). Stable transfectants were selected using 1000 μ g Zeocin/ml (Invitrogen) or 500 μ g G418/ml (Neo marker) in the growth medium [DMEM (HEK293 and HeLa) or HAM F12 (CHO) with 1000 mg glucose/l, 10 % fetal bovine serum (FBS), 100 μ g penicillin-streptomycin mixture ml⁻¹, 2 mM L-glutamine purchased from Life Technologies Inc., Gaithersburg, MD, USA).

- For fluorescence microscopy, cells were allowed to adhere to Lab-Tek chambered coverglasses (Nalge Nunc Int., Naperville, IL, USA) for at least 24 hours and cultured to about 80% confluence. Prior to experiments, the cells were cultured over night without selection pressure in DMEM or HAM F-12 medium with glutamax (Life Technologies), 100 μ g penicillin-streptomycin mixture ml⁻¹ and 0.3 % FBS. This medium has low autofluorescence enabling fluorescence microscopy of cells straight from the incubator.

- 25 Microscope imaging of localisation and redistribution in live cells:

Image aquisition of live cells were gathered using a Zeiss Axiovert 135M

fluorescence microscope fitted with a Fluar 40X, NA: 1.3 oil immersion objective and coupled to a Photometrics CH250 charged coupled device (CCD) camera. The cells were illuminated with a 100 W HBO arc lamp. For imaging of GFP-based probes we

- 30 inserted in the light path was a 470 \pm 20 nm excitation filter, a 510 nm dichroic mirror and a 515 \pm 15 nm emission filter. For imaging of the Hoechst 33342 (H1399, Molecular Probes) nuclear stain we used a 380 \pm 20 nm excitation filter, a 410 nm dichroic mirror and a 555 \pm 15 nm emission filter

The cells were kept and monitored to be at 37°C with a custom built stage heater.

Quantification of NF-kappaB redistribution:

Cells are stained with the vital nuclear stain, Hoechst.

A sequence of images with a time separation of 10 sec is acquired. At each time point the sequence consists of one NF-kappaB-GFP image and one image of the Hoechst

5 stained nucleus.

The image sequence is corrected for dark current by performing a pixel-by-pixel subtraction of a dark image (an image taken under the same conditions as the actual image, except the camera shutter is not allowed to open).

10 The image sequence is corrected for non-uniformity of the illumination by performing a pixel-by-pixel ratio with a flat field correction image (an image taken under the same conditions as the actual image of a uniformly fluorescent specimen).

At each time point the accumulated intensity of the NFkappaB probe in the nucleus is ratioed over the total cytoplasmic intensity. The Hoechst image is used to mask the nucleus.

15

Results:

The full length IKK β probe (PS410) show an even distribution throughout the cytoplasm when expressed in CHO (Fig. 2) and HEK293 cells. PS473 show a similar localisation after its expression (Fig. 3A). Interestingly however the probe has sensitised the cells to stimuli that induce apoptosis. It is thus observed that the PS473 expressing cells upon 2 hrs of serum starvation undergo apoptosis, in comparison non-transfected cells or PS410 expressing cells did show no sign on apoptosis after similar treatment. The induction of apoptosis could be visualised as a change in the localisation of the PS473 probe from an even distribution throughout the cytoplasm to a discrete punctate localisation (Fig. 3B).

25

The PS473 provoked mis-targeting of IKK β had pronounced functional consequences. We thus observed a prominent inhibition of IL-1 induced NFkappaB redistribution (Fig. 4). Furthermore we observed an inhibition of IL-1 and TNF α induced activation of the NFkappaB regulated transcription as monitored with the above described luciferase reporter construct (PS397) (Fig. 5).

30

Figure legends

Figure 1

CHO cells expressing PS377 for monitoring NFkappaB redistribution in live cells. A) Before stimulation and B) 10 minutes after stimulation with IL-1 (10 ng/ml).

5

Figure 2

The full length IKK β probe (PS410) show an even distribution throughout the cytoplasm when expressed in CHO cells.

10 Figure 3

PS473 expressed in CHO cells. (A) show an even distribution throughout the cytoplasm. (B) The distributaion change when cells undergo apoptosis as observed after two hours of serum starvation.

15 Figure 4

Expression of PS473 inhibits IL-1 (0.5 ng/ml) induced redistribution of NF-kappaB in CHO cells.

Figure 5

20 Expression of PS473 inhibits IL-1 (0.5 ng/ml) and TNF- α (0.5 ng/ml) induced NF-kappaB regulated transcription in HEK293 cells.

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22130PC1

ART 34 AMDT

468

International Patent Application No. PCT/DK99/00567

Our ref: 22130PC1, Redistribution targets

BioImage A/S

5 CLAIMS

1. A method for finding a compound that modulates targeting and redistribution of an I-kappa kinase comprising
- recording variation, caused by the compound on a mechanically intact living cell or mechanically intact living cells, in spatially distributed light emitted from a luminophore, the luminophore being part of a fluorescent probe further comprising at least a part of the I-kappa kinase, the fluorescent probe being present in the cell or cells, and
 - processing the recorded variation in the spatially distributed light to provide quantitative information correlating the variation in spatial distributed light with the effect of the compound on the cellular response.
2. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the luminophore is a green fluorescent protein (GFP).
3. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the GFP is a fluorescent protein derived from *Aequorea* Green Fluorescent Protein or any functional analogue thereof, wherein the amino acid in position 1 upstream from the chromophore has been mutated to provide an increase of fluorescence intensity when the fluorescent protein of the invention is expressed in cells.
4. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the GFP is F64L-GFP, F64L-Y66H-GFP or F64L-S65T-GFP.
5. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the GFP is EGFP.
6. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the I-kappaB kinase is selected from the group consisting of I-kappaB kinase α , I-kappaB kinase β , I-kappaB kinase γ and NIK.

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7. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the I-kappaB kinase is I-kappaB kinase β .

8. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the luminophore comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding the protein corresponding to amino acids 331-360 of SEQ ID

5 NO: 16.

9. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the fluorescent probe is expressed in the cell or cells.

10. A screening assay for carrying out the method of any of the previous claims.

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Figures

Fig. 1A



Fig. 1B

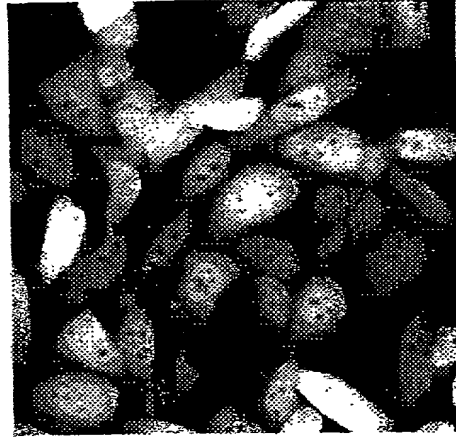


Fig. 2

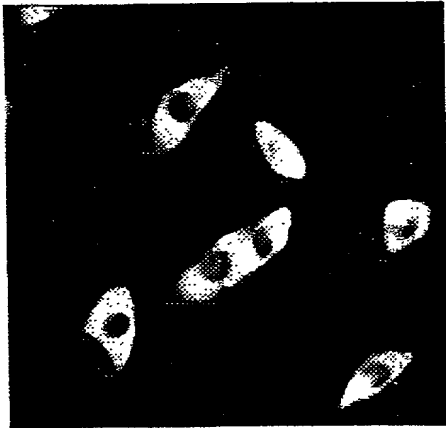


Fig. 3A



Fig. 3B

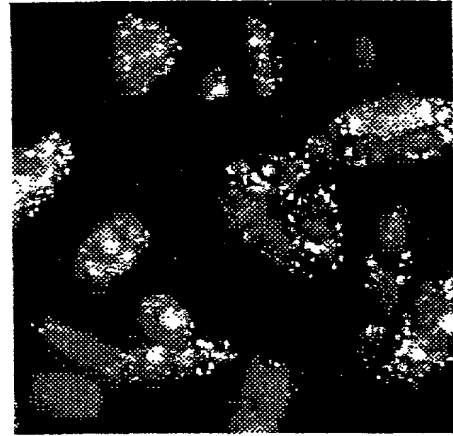


Fig. 4

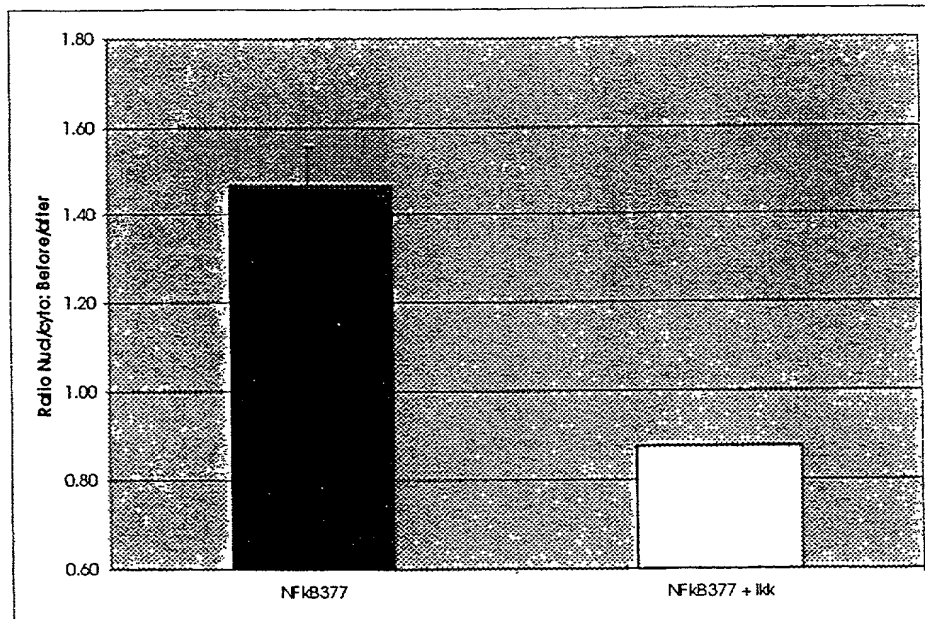
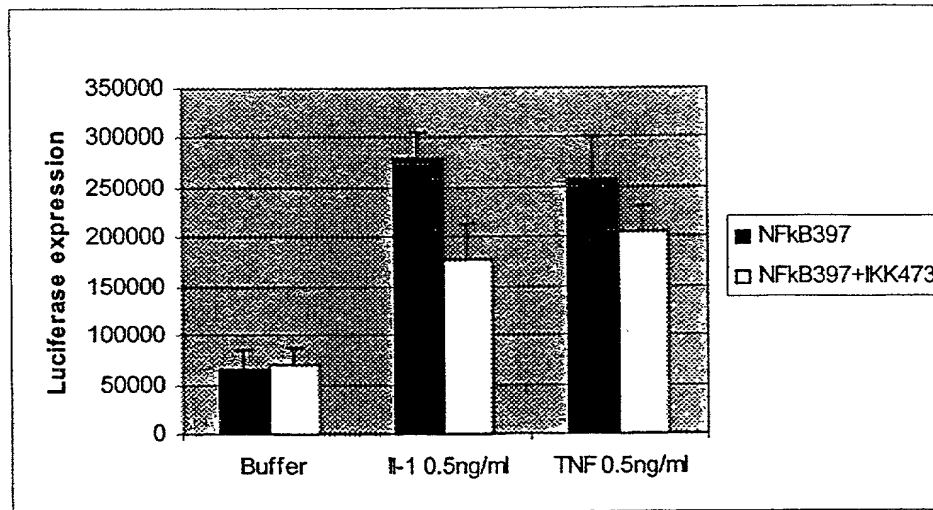


Fig. 5



I hereby appoint the following attorneys to prosecute this application and/or an international application based on this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith and in connection with the resulting patent based on instructions received from the entity who first sent the application papers to the attorneys identified below, unless the inventor(s) or assignee provides said attorneys with a written notice to the contrary:

Raymond C. Stewart	(Reg. No. 21,066)	Terrell C. Birch	(Reg. No. 19,382)
Joseph A. Kolasch	(Reg. No. 22,463)	James M. Slattery	(Reg. No. 28,380)
Bernard L. Sweeney	(Reg. No. 24,448)	Michael K. Mutter	(Reg. No. 29,680)
Charles Gorenstein	(Reg. No. 29,271)	Gerald M. Murphy, Jr.	(Reg. No. 28,977)
Leonard R. Svensson	(Reg. No. 30,330)	Terry L. Clark	(Reg. No. 32,644)
Andrew D. Meikle	(Reg. No. 32,868)	Marc S. Weiner	(Reg. No. 32,181)
Joe McKinney Muncy	(Reg. No. 32,334)	Donald J. Daley	(Reg. No. 34,313)
John W. Bailey	(Reg. No. 32,881)	John A. Castellano	(Reg. No. 35,094)
Gary D. Yacura	(Reg. No. 35,416)		

Send Correspondence to:

BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP

or

Customer No. 2292

P.O. Box 747 • Falls Church, Virginia 22040-0747

Telephone: (703) 205-8000 • Facsimile: (703) 205-8050

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Inventor, if any
4-00 see above

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

GIVEN NAME/FAMILY NAME Per Q. G. Arkhammar		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE <i>Q. G. Arkhammar</i>	DATE* 2001 April 27
Residence (City, State & Country) Helsingborg SWEDEN		CITIZENSHIP Swedish SEX	
MAILING ADDRESS (Complete Street Address including City, State & Country) Husengjovagen 97, S-25252 Helsingborg SWEDEN			
GIVEN NAME/FAMILY NAME Bernard Robert TERRY		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE <i>Bernard R. Terry</i>	DATE* 10 May 2001
Residence (City, State & Country) Frederiksberg C DENMARK		CITIZENSHIP British/Danish G-BN	
MAILING ADDRESS (Complete Street Address including City, State & Country) Frederiksberg Alle 15, L, DK-1820 Frederiksberg C DENMARK			
GIVEN NAME/FAMILY NAME Kurt Marshall Scudder		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE <i>Kurt M. Scudder</i>	DATE* 2001-APR-27
Residence (City, State & Country) Virum DENMARK		CITIZENSHIP Danish DKX	
MAILING ADDRESS (Complete Street Address including City, State & Country) Lavendelhaven 70, DK-2830 Virum DENMARK			
GIVEN NAME/FAMILY NAME Sara Petersen BJORN		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE <i>Sara P. Bjorn</i>	DATE* 2001-05-10
Residence (City, State & Country) Lyngby DENMARK		CITIZENSHIP Danish DKX	
MAILING ADDRESS (Complete Street Address including City, State & Country) Klamopenborgvej 102, DK-2800 Lyngby DENMARK			

*DATE OF SIGNATURE

Full Name of Fifth
Inventor, if any:
see above
5-00

GIVEN NAME/FAMILY NAME Ole THASTRUP		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE <i>Ole Thastrup</i>	DATE* 10.5.01
Residence (City, State & Country) Birkerød DENMARK		CITIZENSHIP Danish DKX	
MAILING ADDRESS (Complete Street Address including City, State & Country) Birkevej 37, DK-3460 Birkerød DENMARK			
GIVEN NAME/FAMILY NAME		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE*
Residence (City, State & Country)		CITIZENSHIP	
MAILING ADDRESS (Complete Street Address including City, State & Country)			
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GIVEN NAME/FAMILY NAME		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE*
Residence (City, State & Country)		CITIZENSHIP	
MAILING ADDRESS (Complete Street Address including City, State & Country)			

Full Name of Sixth
Inventor, if any:
see above

Full Name of Seventh
Inventor, if any:
see above

Full Name of Eighth
Inventor, if any:
see above

Full Name of Ninth
Inventor, if any:
see above

Full Name of Tenth
Inventor, if any:
see above

Full Name of Eleventh
Inventor, if any:
see above

Full Name of Twelfth
Inventor, if any:
see above

*DATE OF SIGNATURE

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> ARKHAMMAR, Per O. et al.

<120> SPECIFIC THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS OBTAINED BY INTERFERENCE WITH REDISTRIBUTION AND/OR TARGETING OF CYCLIC NUCLEOTIDE PHOSPHODIESTERASES OF I-KAPPA-B KINASES

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Leu Ser Pro Lys Ser Met Ser Arg Asn Ser Ser Ile Ala Ser Asp Ile	
65 70 75 80	

cac gga gat gac ttg att gtg act cca ttt gct cag gtc ttg gcc agt	288
His Gly Asp Asp Leu Ile Val Thr Pro Phe Ala Gln Val Leu Ala Ser	
85 90 95	

ctg cga act gta cga aac aac ttt gct gca tta act aat ttg caa gat	336
Leu Arg Thr Val Arg Asn Asn Phe Ala Leu Thr Asn Leu Gln Asp	
100 105 110	
cga gca cct agc aaa aga tca ccc atg tgc aac caa cca tcc atc aac	384
Arg Ala Pro Ser Lys Arg Ser Pro Met Cys Asn Gln Pro Ser Ile Asn	
115 120 125	
aaa gcc acc ata aca gag gag gcc tac cag aaa ctg gcc agc gag acc	432
Lys Ala Thr Ile Thr Glu Glu Ala Tyr Gln Lys Leu Ala Ser Glu Thr	
130 135 140	
ctg gag gag ctg gac tgg tgt ctg gac cag cta gag acc cta cag acc	480
Leu Glu Glu Leu Asp Trp Cys Leu Asp Gln Leu Glu Thr Leu Gln Thr	
145 150 155 160	
agg cac tcc gtc agt gag atg gcc tcc aac aag ttt aaa agg atg ctt	528
Arg His Ser Val Ser Glu Met Ala Ser Asn Lys Phe Lys Arg Met Leu	
165 170 175	
aat cgg gag ctc acc cat ctc tct gaa atg agt cgg tct gga aat caa	576
Asn Arg Glu Leu Thr His Leu Ser Glu Met Ser Arg Ser Gly Asn Gln	
180 185 190	
gtg tca gag ttt ata tca aac aca ttc tta gat aag caa cat gaa gtg	624
Val Ser Glu Phe Ile Ser Asn Thr Phe Leu Asp Lys Gln His Glu Val	
195 200 205	
gaa att cct tct cca act cag aag gaa aag gag aaa aag aaa aga cca	672
Glu Ile Pro Ser Pro Thr Gln Lys Glu Lys Glu Lys Lys Lys Arg Pro	
210 215 220	
atg tct cag atc agt gga gtc aag aaa ttg atg cac agc tct agt ctg	720
Met Ser Gln Ile Ser Gly Val Lys Lys Leu Met His Ser Ser Ser Leu	
225 230 235 240	
act aat tca agt atc cca agg ttt gga gtt aaa act gaa caa gaa gat	768
Thr Asn Ser Ser Ile Pro Arg Phe Gly Val Lys Thr Glu Gln Glu Asp	
245 250 255	
gtc ctt gcc aag gaa cta gaa gat gtg aac aaa tgg ggt ctt cat gtt	816
Val Leu Ala Lys Glu Leu Glu Asp Val Asn Lys Trp Gly Leu His Val	
260 265 270	
ttc aga ata gca gag ttg tct ggt aac cgg ccc ttg act gtt atc atg	864
Phe Arg Ile Ala Glu Leu Ser Gly Asn Arg Pro Leu Thr Val Ile Met	
275 280 285	
cac acc att ttt cag gaa cgg gat tta tta aaa aca ttt aaa att cca	912
His Thr Ile Phe Gln Glu Arg Asp Leu Leu Lys Thr Phe Lys Ile Pro	
290 295 300	
gta gat act tta att aca tat ctt atg act ctc gaa gac cat tac cat	960
Val Asp Thr Leu Ile Thr Tyr Leu Met Thr Leu Glu Asp His Tyr His	
305 310 315 320	

1008
1056
1104
1152
1200
1248
1296
1344
1392
1440
1488
1536
1584
1632

gct gat gtg gcc tat cac aac aat atc cat gct gca gat gtt gtc cag Ala Asp Val Ala Tyr His Asn Asn Ile His Ala Ala Asp Val Val Gln 325 330 335	1008
tct act cat gtg cta tta tct aca cct gct ttg gag gct gtg ttt aca Ser Thr His Val Leu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ala Leu Glu Ala Val Phe Thr 340 345 350	1056
gat ttg gag att ctt gca gca att ttt gcc agt gca ata cat gat gta Asp Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Ala Ile Phe Ala Ser Ala Ile His Asp Val 355 360 365	1104
gat cat cct ggt gtg tcc aat caa ttt ctg atc aat aca aac tct gaa Asp His Pro Gly Val Ser Asn Gln Phe Leu Ile Asn Thr Asn Ser Glu 370 375 380	1152
ctt gcc ttg atg tac aat gat tcc tca gtc tta gag aac cat cat ttg Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr Asn Asp Ser Ser Val Leu Glu Asn His His Leu 385 390 395 400	1200
gct gtg ggc ttt aaa ttg ctt cag gaa gaa aac tgt gac att ttc cag Ala Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Glu Asn Cys Asp Ile Phe Gln 405 410 415	1248
aat ttg acc aaa aaa caa aga caa tct tta agg aaa atg gtc att gac Asn Leu Thr Lys Lys Gln Arg Gln Ser Leu Arg Lys Met Val Ile Asp 420 425 430	1296
atc gta ctt gca aca gat atg tca aaa cac atg aat cta ctg gct gat Ile Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Asn Leu Leu Ala Asp 435 440 445	1344
ttg aag act atg gtt gaa act aag aaa gtg aca agc tct gga gtt ctt Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser Ser Gly Val Leu 450 455 460	1392
ctt ctt gat aat tat tcc gat agg att cag gtt ctt cag aat atg gtg Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Ser Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Gln Asn Met Val 465 470 475 480	1440
cac tgt gca gat ctg agc aac cca aca aag cct ctc cag ctg tac cgc His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Pro Leu Gln Leu Tyr Arg 485 490 495	1488
cag tgg acg gac cgg ata atg gag gag ttc ttc cgc caa gga gac cga Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Glu Glu Phe Phe Arg Gln Gly Asp Arg 500 505 510	1536
gag agg gaa cgt ggc atg gag ata agc ccc atg tgt gac aag cac aat Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys His Asn 515 520 525	1584
gct tcc gtg gaa aaa tca cag gtg ggc ttc ata gac tat att gtt cat Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile Val His 530 535 540	1632

cac atg aag cag cac gac ttc ttc aag tcc gcc atg ccc gaa ggc tac	2352
His Met Lys Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr	
770 775 780	
gtc cag gag cgc acc atc ttc ttc aag gac gac ggc aac tac aag acc	2400
Val Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr	
785 790 795 800	
cgc gcc gag gtg aag ttc gag ggc gac acc ctg gtg aac cgc atc gag	2448
Arg Ala Glu Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu	
805 810 815	
ctg aag ggc atc gac ttc aag gag gac ggc aac atc ctg ggg cac aag	2496
Leu Lys Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys	
820 825 830	
ctg gag tac aac tac aac agc cac aac gtc tat atc atg gcc gac aag	2544
Leu Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys	
835 840 845	
cag aag aac ggc atc aag gtg aac ttc aag atc cgc cac aac atc gag	2592
Gln Lys Asn Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu	
850 855 860	
gac ggc agc gtg cag ctc gcc gac cac tac cag cag aac acc ccc atc	2640
Asp Gly Ser Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile	
865 870 875 880	
ggc gac ggc ccc gtg ctg ctg ccc gac aac cac tac ctg agc acc cag	2688
Gly Asp Gly Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln	
885 890 895	
tcc gcc ctg agc aaa gac ccc aac gag aag cgc gat cac atg gtc ctg	2736
Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu	
900 905 910	
ctg gag ttc gtg acc gcc gcc ggg atc act ctc ggc atg gac gag ctg	2784
Leu Glu Phe Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu	
915 920 925	
tac aag taa	2793
Tyr Lys	
930	

<210> 2
 <211> 930
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> fusion between Aequorea victoria and human

<400> 2

Met Met His Val Asn Asn Phe Pro Phe Arg Arg His Ser Trp Ile Cys

1	5	10	15
Phe Asp Val Asp Asn Gly Thr Ser Ala Gly Arg Ser Pro Leu Asp Pro	20	25	30
Met Thr Ser Pro Gly Ser Gly Leu Ile Leu Gln Ala Asn Phe Val His	35	40	45
Ser Gln Arg Arg Glu Ser Phe Leu Tyr Arg Ser Asp Ser Asp Tyr Asp	50	55	60
Leu Ser Pro Lys Ser Met Ser Arg Asn Ser Ser Ile Ala Ser Asp Ile	65	70	75
His Gly Asp Asp Leu Ile Val Thr Pro Phe Ala Gln Val Leu Ala Ser	85	90	95
Leu Arg Thr Val Arg Asn Asn Phe Ala Ala Leu Thr Asn Leu Gln Asp	100	105	110
Arg Ala Pro Ser Lys Arg Ser Pro Met Cys Asn Gln Pro Ser Ile Asn	115	120	125
Lys Ala Thr Ile Thr Glu Glu Ala Tyr Gln Lys Leu Ala Ser Glu Thr	130	135	140
Leu Glu Glu Leu Asp Trp Cys Leu Asp Gln Leu Glu Thr Leu Gln Thr	145	150	155
Arg His Ser Val Ser Glu Met Ala Ser Asn Lys Phe Lys Arg Met Leu	165	170	175
Asn Arg Glu Leu Thr His Leu Ser Glu Met Ser Arg Ser Gly Asn Gln	180	185	190
Val Ser Glu Phe Ile Ser Asn Thr Phe Leu Asp Lys Gln His Glu Val	195	200	205
Glu Ile Pro Ser Pro Thr Gln Lys Glu Lys Glu Lys Lys Lys Arg Pro	210	215	220
Met Ser Gln Ile Ser Gly Val Lys Lys Leu Met His Ser Ser Ser Leu			

225		230		235		240
Thr Asn Ser Ser Ile Pro Arg Phe Gly Val Lys Thr Glu Gln Glu Asp						
	245		250		255	
Val Leu Ala Lys Glu Leu Glu Asp Val Asn Lys Trp Gly Leu His Val						
	260		265		270	
Phe Arg Ile Ala Glu Leu Ser Gly Asn Arg Pro Leu Thr Val Ile Met						
	275		280		285	
His Thr Ile Phe Gln Glu Arg Asp Leu Leu Lys Thr Phe Lys Ile Pro						
	290		295		300	
Val Asp Thr Leu Ile Thr Tyr Leu Met Thr Leu Glu Asp His Tyr His						
	305		310		315	320
Ala Asp Val Ala Tyr His Asn Asn Ile His Ala Ala Asp Val Val Gln						
	325		330		335	
Ser Thr His Val Leu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ala Leu Glu Ala Val Phe Thr						
	340		345		350	
Asp Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Ala Ile Phe Ala Ser Ala Ile His Asp Val						
	355		360		365	
Asp His Pro Gly Val Ser Asn Gln Phe Leu Ile Asn Thr Asn Ser Glu						
	370		375		380	
Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr Asn Asp Ser Ser Val Leu Glu Asn His His Leu						
	385		390		395	400
Ala Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Glu Asn Cys Asp Ile Phe Gln						
	405		410		415	
Asn Leu Thr Lys Lys Gln Arg Gln Ser Leu Arg Lys Met Val Ile Asp						
	420		425		430	
Ile Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Asn Leu Leu Ala Asp						
	435		440		445	
Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser Ser Gly Val Leu						

450

455

460

Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Ser Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Gln Asn Met Val
 465 470 475 480

His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Pro Leu Gln Leu Tyr Arg
 485 490 495

Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Glu Glu Phe Phe Arg Gln Gly Asp Arg
 500 505 510

Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys His Asn
 515 520 525

Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile Val His
 530 535 540

Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val His Pro Asp Ala Gln Asp
 545 550 555 560

Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Glu Trp Tyr Gln Ser Thr Ile
 565 570 575

Pro Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Ala Pro Asp Asp Pro Glu Glu Gly Arg Gln
 580 585 590

Gly Gln Thr Glu Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu Asp Gly
 595 600 605

Glu Ser Asp Thr Glu Lys Asp Ser Gly Ser Gln Val Glu Glu Asp Thr
 610 615 620

Ser Cys Ser Asp Ser Lys Thr Leu Cys Thr Gln Asp Ser Glu Ser Thr
 625 630 635 640

Glu Ile Pro Leu Asp Glu Gln Val Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Gly Glu Glu
 645 650 655

Glu Glu Ser Gln Pro Glu Ala Cys Val Ile Asp Asp Arg Ser Pro Asp
 660 665 670

Thr Thr Gly Ile Leu Gln Ser Thr Val Pro Arg Ala Arg Asp Pro Pro

685

Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu

900

905

910

Leu Glu Phe Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu
 915 920 925

Tyr Lys
 930

<210> 3
 <211> 3201
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> fusion between Aequorea victoria and human

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(3201)
 <223>

<400> 3
 atg gag gca gag ggc agc agc gcg ccg gcc cgg gcg ggc agc gga gag 48
 Met Glu Ala Glu Gly Ser Ser Ala Pro Ala Arg Ala Gly Ser Gly Glu
 1 5 10 15
 ggc agc gac agc gcc ggc ggg gcc acg ctc aaa gcc ccc aag cat ctc 96
 Gly Ser Asp Ser Ala Gly Gly Ala Thr Leu Lys Ala Pro Lys His Leu
 20 25 30
 tgg agg cac gag cag cac cac cag tac ccg ctc cgg cag ccc cag ttc 144
 Trp Arg His Glu Gln His His Gln Tyr Pro Leu Arg Gln Pro Gln Phe
 35 40 45
 cgc ctc ctg cat ccc cat cac cac ctg ccc ccg ccg ccg cca ccc tcg 192
 Arg Leu Leu His Pro His His His Leu Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Ser
 50 55 60
 ccc cag ccc cag ccc cag tgt ccg cta cag ccg ccg ccg ccg ccc ccc 240
 Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro Gln Cys Pro Leu Gln Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro
 65 70 75 80
 ctg ccg ccg ccc ccg ccg ccg ccc ggg gct gcc cgc ggc cgc tac gcc 288
 Leu Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Gly Ala Ala Arg Gly Arg Tyr Ala
 85 90 95
 tcg agc ggg gcc acc ggc cgc gtc ccg cat cgc ggc tac tcg gac acc 336
 Ser Ser Gly Ala Thr Gly Arg Val Arg His Arg Gly Tyr Ser Asp Thr
 100 105 110
 gag cgc tac ctg tac tgt cgc gcc atg gac cgc acc tcc tac gcg gtg 384
 Glu Arg Tyr Leu Tyr Cys Arg Ala Met Asp Arg Thr Ser Tyr Ala Val

785	790										795					800					
gtc	ata	gat	gat	cgt	tct	cct	gac	acg	acg	gga	att	ctg	cag	tcg	acg	2448					
Val	Ile	Asp	Asp	Arg	Ser	Pro	Asp	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ile	Leu	Gln	Ser	Thr						
				805					810					815							
gta	ccg	cgg	gcc	cgg	gat	cca	ccg	gtc	gcc	acc	atg	gtg	agc	aag	ggc	2496					
Val	Pro	Arg	Ala	Arg	Asp	Pro	Pro	Val	Ala	Thr	Met	Val	Ser	Lys	Gly						
			820					825					830								
gag	gag	ctg	ttc	acc	ggg	gtg	gtg	ccc	atc	ctg	gtc	gag	ctg	gac	ggc	2544					
Glu	Glu	Leu	Phe	Thr	Gly	Val	Val	Pro	Ile	Leu	Val	Glu	Leu	Asp	Gly						
		835					840					845									
gac	gta	aac	ggc	cac	aag	ttc	agc	gtg	tcc	ggc	gag	ggc	gag	ggc	gat	2592					
Asp	Val	Asn	Gly	His	Lys	Phe	Ser	Val	Ser	Gly	Glu	Gly	Glu	Gly	Asp						
	850					855					860										
gcc	acc	tac	ggc	aag	ctg	acc	ctg	aag	ttc	atc	tgc	acc	acc	ggc	aag	2640					
Ala	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Leu	Thr	Leu	Lys	Phe	Ile	Cys	Thr	Thr	Gly	Lys						
	865				870					875					880						
ctg	ccc	gtg	ccc	tgg	ccc	acc	ctc	gtg	acc	acc	ctg	acc	tac	ggc	gtg	2688					
Leu	Pro	Val	Pro	Trp	Pro	Thr	Leu	Val	Thr	Thr	Leu	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Val						
				885					890					895							
cag	tgc	ttc	agc	cgc	tac	ccc	gac	cac	atg	aag	cag	cac	gac	ttc	ttc	2736					
Gln	Cys	Phe	Ser	Arg	Tyr	Pro	Asp	His	Met	Lys	Gln	His	Asp	Phe	Phe						
			900					905					910								
aag	tcc	gcc	atg	ccc	gaa	ggc	tac	gtc	cag	gag	cgc	acc	atc	ttc	ttc	2784					
Lys	Ser	Ala	Met	Pro	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Val	Gln	Glu	Arg	Thr	Ile	Phe	Phe						
		915					920					925									
aag	gac	gac	ggc	aac	tac	aag	acc	cgc	gcc	gag	gtg	aag	ttc	gag	ggc	2832					
Lys	Asp	Asp	Gly	Asn	Tyr	Lys	Thr	Arg	Ala	Glu	Val	Lys	Phe	Glu	Gly						
	930					935					940										
gac	acc	ctg	gtg	aac	cgc	atc	gag	ctg	aag	ggc	atc	gac	ttc	aag	gag	2880					
Asp	Thr	Leu	Val	Asn	Arg	Ile	Glu	Leu	Lys	Gly	Ile	Asp	Phe	Lys	Glu						
	945				950					955					960						
gac	ggc	aac	atc	ctg	ggg	cac	aag	ctg	gag	tac	aac	tac	aac	agc	cac	2928					
Asp	Gly	Asn	Ile	Leu	Gly	His	Lys	Leu	Glu	Tyr	Asn	Tyr	Asn	Ser	His						
				965					970					975							
aac	gtc	tat	atc	atg	gcc	gac	aag	cag	aag	aac	ggc	atc	aag	gtg	aac	2976					
Asn	Val	Tyr	Ile	Met	Ala	Asp	Lys	Gln	Lys	Asn	Gly	Ile	Lys	Val	Asn						
			980					985					990								
ttc	aag	atc	cgc	cac	aac	atc	gag	gac	ggc	agc	gtg	cag	ctc	gcc	gac	3024					
Phe	Lys	Ile	Arg	His	Asn	Ile	Glu	Asp	Gly	Ser	Val	Gln	Leu	Ala	Asp						
		995					1000					1005									
cac	tac																				

1010	1015	1020	
ccc gac aac cac tac ctg agc	acc cag tcc gcc ctg agc aaa gac	3114	
Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser	Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp		
1025	1030 1035		
ccc aac gag aag cgc gat cac	atg gtc ctg ctg gag ttc gtg acc	3159	
Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His	Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val Thr		
1040	1045 1050		
gcc gcc ggg atc act ctc ggc	atg gac gag ctg tac aag taa	3201	
Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly	Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys		
1055	1060 1065		

<210> 4
 <211> 1066
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> fusion between Aequorea victoria and human

<400> 4

Met Glu Ala Glu Gly Ser Ser Ala Pro Ala Arg Ala Gly Ser Gly Glu	
1 5 10 15	
Gly Ser Asp Ser Ala Gly Gly Ala Thr Leu Lys Ala Pro Lys His Leu	
20 25 30	
Trp Arg His Glu Gln His His Gln Tyr Pro Leu Arg Gln Pro Gln Phe	
35 40 45	
Arg Leu Leu His Pro His His His Leu Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Ser	
50 55 60	
Pro Gln Pro Gln Pro Gln Cys Pro Leu Gln Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro	
65 70 75 80	
Leu Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Gly Ala Ala Arg Gly Arg Tyr Ala	
85 90 95	
Ser Ser Gly Ala Thr Gly Arg Val Arg His Arg Gly Tyr Ser Asp Thr	
100 105 110	
Glu Arg Tyr Leu Tyr Cys Arg Ala Met Asp Arg Thr Ser Tyr Ala Val	
115 120 125	

Glu Thr Gly His Arg Pro Gly Leu Lys Lys Ser Arg Met Ser Trp Pro
 130 135 140

Ser Ser Phe Gln Gly Leu Arg Arg Phe Asp Val Asp Asn Gly Thr Ser
 145 150 155 160

Ala Gly Arg Ser Pro Leu Asp Pro Met Thr Ser Pro Gly Ser Gly Leu
 165 170 175

Ile Leu Gln Ala Asn Phe Val His Ser Gln Arg Arg Glu Ser Phe Leu
 180 185 190

Tyr Arg Ser Asp Ser Asp Tyr Asp Leu Ser Pro Lys Ser Met Ser Arg
 195 200 205

Asn Ser Ser Ile Ala Ser Asp Ile His Gly Asp Asp Leu Ile Val Thr
 210 215 220

Pro Phe Ala Gln Val Leu Ala Ser Leu Arg Thr Val Arg Asn Asn Phe
 225 230 235 240

Ala Ala Leu Thr Asn Leu Gln Asp Arg Ala Pro Ser Lys Arg Ser Pro
 245 250 255

Met Cys Asn Gln Pro Ser Ile Asn Lys Ala Thr Ile Thr Glu Glu Ala
 260 265 270

Tyr Gln Lys Leu Ala Ser Glu Thr Leu Glu Glu Leu Asp Trp Cys Leu
 275 280 285

Asp Gln Leu Glu Thr Leu Gln Thr Arg His Ser Val Ser Glu Met Ala
 290 295 300

Ser Asn Lys Phe Lys Arg Met Leu Asn Arg Glu Leu Thr His Leu Ser
 305 310 315 320

Glu Met Ser Arg Ser Gly Asn Gln Val Ser Glu Phe Ile Ser Asn Thr
 325 330 335

Phe Leu Asp Lys Gln His Glu Val Glu Ile Pro Ser Pro Thr Gln Lys
 340 345 350

Glu Lys Glu Lys Lys Lys Arg Pro Met Ser Gln Ile Ser Gly Val Lys
 355 360 365

Lys Leu Met His Ser Ser Ser Leu Thr Asn Ser Ser Ile Pro Arg Phe
 370 375 380

Gly Val Lys Thr Glu Gln Glu Asp Val Leu Ala Lys Glu Leu Glu Asp
 385 390 395 400

Val Asn Lys Trp Gly Leu His Val Phe Arg Ile Ala Glu Leu Ser Gly
 405 410 415

Asn Arg Pro Leu Thr Val Ile Met His Thr Ile Phe Gln Glu Arg Asp
 420 425 430

Leu Leu Lys Thr Phe Lys Ile Pro Val Asp Thr Leu Ile Thr Tyr Leu
 435 440 445

Met Thr Leu Glu Asp His Tyr His Ala Asp Val Ala Tyr His Asn Asn
 450 455 460

Ile His Ala Ala Asp Val Val Gln Ser Thr His Val Leu Leu Ser Thr
 465 470 475 480

Pro Ala Leu Glu Ala Val Phe Thr Asp Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Ala Ile
 485 490 495

Phe Ala Ser Ala Ile His Asp Val Asp His Pro Gly Val Ser Asn Gln
 500 505 510

Phe Leu Ile Asn Thr Asn Ser Glu Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr Asn Asp Ser
 515 520 525

Ser Val Leu Glu Asn His His Leu Ala Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln
 530 535 540

Glu Glu Asn Cys Asp Ile Phe Gln Asn Leu Thr Lys Lys Gln Arg Gln
 545 550 555 560

Ser Leu Arg Lys Met Val Ile Asp Ile Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser
 565 570 575

Lys His Met Asn Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys
 580 585 590

Lys Val Thr Ser Ser Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Ser Asp Arg
 595 600 605

Ile Gln Val Leu Gln Asn Met Val His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro
 610 615 620

Thr Lys Pro Leu Gln Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Glu
 625 630 635 640

Glu Phe Phe Arg Gln Gly Asp Arg Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly Met Glu Ile
 645 650 655

Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys His Asn Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val
 660 665 670

Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile Val His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp
 675 680 685

Leu Val His Pro Asp Ala Gln Asp Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn
 690 695 700

Arg Glu Trp Tyr Gln Ser Thr Ile Pro Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Ala Pro
 705 710 715 720

Asp Asp Pro Glu Glu Gly Arg Gln Gly Gln Thr Glu Lys Phe Gln Phe
 725 730 735

Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu Asp Gly Glu Ser Asp Thr Glu Lys Asp Ser
 740 745 750

Gly Ser Gln Val Glu Glu Asp Thr Ser Cys Ser Asp Ser Lys Thr Leu
 755 760 765

Cys Thr Gln Asp Ser Glu Ser Thr Glu Ile Pro Leu Asp Glu Gln Val
 770 775 780

Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Gly Glu Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Pro Glu Ala Cys
 785 790 795 800

Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp
 1025 1030 1035

Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val Thr
 1040 1045 1050

Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys
 1055 1060 1065

<210> 5
 <211> 3009
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> fusion between Aequorea victoria and human

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(3009)
 <223>

<400> 5
 atg gct cag cag aca agc ccg gac act tta aca gta cct gaa gtg gat 48
 Met Ala Gln Gln Thr Ser Pro Asp Thr Leu Thr Val Pro Glu Val Asp
 1 5 10 15
 aat ccg cat tgt cca aac ccg tgg ctg aac gaa gac ctt gtg aaa tcc 96
 Asn Pro His Cys Pro Asn Pro Trp Leu Asn Glu Asp Leu Val Lys Ser
 20 25 30
 ttg cga gaa aac ctg ttg cag cat gag aag tcc aag aca gcg agg aaa 144
 Leu Arg Glu Asn Leu Leu Gln His Glu Lys Ser Lys Thr Ala Arg Lys
 35 40 45
 tcg gtt tct ccc aag ctc tct cca gtg atc tct ccg aga aat tcc ccc 192
 Ser Val Ser Pro Lys Leu Ser Pro Val Ile Ser Pro Arg Asn Ser Pro
 50 55 60
 agg ctt ctg cgc aga atg ctt ctc agc agc aac atc ccc aaa cag cgg 240
 Arg Leu Leu Arg Arg Met Leu Leu Ser Ser Asn Ile Pro Lys Gln Arg
 65 70 75 80
 cgt ttc acg gtg gca cat aca tgt ttt gat gtg gac aat ggc aca tct 288
 Arg Phe Thr Val Ala His Thr Cys Phe Asp Val Asp Asn Gly Thr Ser
 85 90 95
 gcg gga cgg agt ccc ttg gat ccc atg acc agc cca gga tcc ggg cta 336
 Ala Gly Arg Ser Pro Leu Asp Pro Met Thr Ser Pro Gly Ser Gly Leu
 100 105 110

gac gta aac ggc cac aag ttc agc gtg tcc ggc gag ggc gag ggc gat	2400
Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp	
785 790 795 800	
gcc acc tac ggc aag ctg acc ctg aag ttc atc tgc acc acc ggc aag	2448
Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys	
805 810 815	
ctg ccc gtg ccc tgg ccc acc ctc gtg acc acc ctg acc tac ggc gtg	2496
Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val	
820 825 830	
cag tgc ttc agc cgc tac ccc gac cac atg aag cag cac gac ttc ttc	2544
Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys Gln His Asp Phe Phe	
835 840 845	
aag tcc gcc atg ccc gaa ggc tac gtc cag gag cgc acc atc ttc ttc	2592
Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe	
850 855 860	
aag gac gac ggc aac tac aag acc cgc gcc gag gtg aag ttc gag ggc	2640
Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu Val Lys Phe Glu Gly	
865 870 875 880	
gac acc ctg gtg aac cgc atc gag ctg aag ggc atc gac ttc aag gag	2688
Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu	
885 890 895	
gac ggc aac atc ctg ggg cac aag ctg gag tac aac tac aac agc cac	2736
Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asn Ser His	
900 905 910	
aac gtc tat atc atg gcc gac aag cag aag aac ggc atc aag gtg aac	2784
Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn Gly Ile Lys Val Asn	
915 920 925	
ttc aag atc cgc cac aac atc gag gac ggc agc gtg cag ctc gcc gac	2832
Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser Val Gln Leu Ala Asp	
930 935 940	
cac tac cag cag aac acc ccc atc ggc gac ggc ccc gtg ctg ctg ccc	2880
His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly Pro Val Leu Leu Pro	
945 950 955 960	
gac aac cac tac ctg agc acc cag tcc gcc ctg agc aaa gac ccc aac	2928
Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn	
965 970 975	
gag aag cgc gat cac atg gtc ctg ctg gag ttc gtg acc gcc gcc ggg	2976
Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val Thr Ala Ala Gly	
980 985 990	
atc act ctc ggc atg gac gag ctg tac aag taa	3009
Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys	
995 1000	

<210> 6
 <211> 1002
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> fusion between Aequorea victoria and human

<400> 6

Met Ala Gln Gln Thr Ser Pro Asp Thr Leu Thr Val Pro Glu Val Asp
 1 5 10 15

Asn Pro His Cys Pro Asn Pro Trp Leu Asn Glu Asp Leu Val Lys Ser
 20 25 30

Leu Arg Glu Asn Leu Leu Gln His Glu Lys Ser Lys Thr Ala Arg Lys
 35 40 45

Ser Val Ser Pro Lys Leu Ser Pro Val Ile Ser Pro Arg Asn Ser Pro
 50 55 60

Arg Leu Leu Arg Arg Met Leu Leu Ser Ser Asn Ile Pro Lys Gln Arg
 65 70 75 80

Arg Phe Thr Val Ala His Thr Cys Phe Asp Val Asp Asn Gly Thr Ser
 85 90 95

Ala Gly Arg Ser Pro Leu Asp Pro Met Thr Ser Pro Gly Ser Gly Leu
 100 105 110

Ile Leu Gln Ala Asn Phe Val His Ser Gln Arg Arg Glu Ser Phe Leu
 115 120 125

Tyr Arg Ser Asp Ser Asp Tyr Asp Leu Ser Pro Lys Ser Met Ser Arg
 130 135 140

Asn Ser Ser Ile Ala Ser Asp Ile His Gly Asp Asp Leu Ile Val Thr
 145 150 155 160

Pro Phe Ala Gln Val Leu Ala Ser Leu Arg Thr Val Arg Asn Asn Phe
 165 170 175

Ala Ala Leu Thr Asn Leu Gln Asp Arg Ala Pro Ser Lys Arg Ser Pro

190

Ile His Ala Ala Asp Val Val Gln Ser Thr His Val Leu Leu Ser Thr

405

410

415

Pro Ala Leu Glu Ala Val Phe Thr Asp Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Ala Ile
 420 425 430

Phe Ala Ser Ala Ile His Asp Val Asp His Pro Gly Val Ser Asn Gln
 435 440 445

Phe Leu Ile Asn Thr Asn Ser Glu Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr Asn Asp Ser
 450 455 460

Ser Val Leu Glu Asn His His Leu Ala Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln
 465 470 475 480

Glu Glu Asn Cys Asp Ile Phe Gln Asn Leu Thr Lys Lys Gln Arg Gln
 485 490 495

Ser Leu Arg Lys Met Val Ile Asp Ile Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser
 500 505 510

Lys His Met Asn Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys
 515 520 525

Lys Val Thr Ser Ser Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Ser Asp Arg
 530 535 540

Ile Gln Val Leu Gln Asn Met Val His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro
 545 550 555 560

Thr Lys Pro Leu Gln Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Glu
 565 570 575

Glu Phe Phe Arg Gln Gly Asp Arg Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly Met Glu Ile
 580 585 590

Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys His Asn Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val
 595 600 605

Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile Val His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp
 610 615 620

Leu Val His Pro Asp Ala Gln Asp Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn

625

630

635

640

Arg Glu Trp Tyr Gln Ser Thr Ile Pro Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Ala Pro
645 650 655

Asp Asp Pro Glu Glu Gly Arg Gln Gly Gln Thr Glu Lys Phe Gln Phe
660 665 670

Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu Asp Gly Glu Ser Asp Thr Glu Lys Asp Ser
675 680 685

Gly Ser Gln Val Glu Glu Asp Thr Ser Cys Ser Asp Ser Lys Thr Leu
690 695 700

Cys Thr Gln Asp Ser Glu Ser Thr Glu Ile Pro Leu Asp Glu Gln Val
705 710 715 720

Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Gly Glu Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Pro Glu Ala Cys
725 730 735

Val Ile Asp Asp Arg Ser Pro Asp Thr Thr Gly Ile Leu Gln Ser Thr
740 745 750

Val Pro Arg Ala Arg Asp Pro Pro Val Ala Thr Met Val Ser Lys Gly
755 760 765

Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu Val Glu Leu Asp Gly
770 775 780

Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp
785 790 795 800

Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys
805 810 815

Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val
820 825 830

Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys Gln His Asp Phe Phe
835 840 845

Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe

850

855

860

Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu Val Lys Phe Glu Gly
865 870 875 880

Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu
885 890 895

Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asn Ser His
900 905 910

Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn Gly Ile Lys Val Asn
915 920 925

Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser Val Gln Leu Ala Asp
930 935 940

His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly Pro Val Leu Leu Pro
945 950 955 960

Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn
965 970 975

Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val Thr Ala Ala Gly
980 985 990

Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys
995 1000

<210> 7

<211> 3381

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> fusion between Aequorea victoria and human

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(3381)

<223>

<400> 7

atg gag cgg gcc ggc ccc agc ttc ggg cag cag cga cag cag cag
Met Glu Arg Ala Gly Pro Ser Phe Gly Gln Gln Arg Gln Gln Gln Gln

48

225	230								235								240								
aac atc aaa gat gca tat gag gat cct cgg ttc aat gca gaa gtt gac																									768
Asn Ile Lys Asp Ala Tyr Glu Asp Pro Arg Phe Asn Ala Glu Val Asp																									
	245								250								255								
caa att aca ggc tac aag aca caa agc att ctt tgt atg cca att aag																									816
Gln Ile Thr Gly Tyr Lys Thr Gln Ser Ile Leu Cys Met Pro Ile Lys																									
	260								265								270								
aat cat agg gaa gag gtt gtt ggt gta gcc cag gcc atc aac aag aaa																									864
Asn His Arg Glu Glu Val Val Gly Val Ala Gln Ala Ile Asn Lys Lys																									
	275								280								285								
tca gga aac ggt ggg aca ttt act gaa aaa gat gaa aag gac ttt gct																									912
Ser Gly Asn Gly Gly Thr Phe Thr Glu Lys Asp Glu Lys Asp Phe Ala																									
	290								295								300								
gct tat ttg gca ttt tgt ggt att gtt ctt cat aat gct cag ctc tat																									960
Ala Tyr Leu Ala Phe Cys Gly Ile Val Leu His Asn Ala Gln Leu Tyr																									
	305								310								315								
gag act tca ctg ctg gag aac aag aga aat cag gtg ctg ctt gac ctt																									1008
Glu Thr Ser Leu Leu Glu Asn Lys Arg Asn Gln Val Leu Leu Asp Leu																									
	325								330								335								
gct agt tta att ttt gaa gaa caa caa tca tta gaa gta att ttg aag																									1056
Ala Ser Leu Ile Phe Glu Glu Gln Gln Ser Leu Glu Val Ile Leu Lys																									
	340								345								350								
aaa ata gct gcc act att atc tct ttc atg caa gtg cag aaa tgc acc																									1104
Lys Ile Ala Ala Thr Ile Ile Ser Phe Met Gln Val Gln Lys Cys Thr																									
	355								360								365								
att ttc ata gtg gat gaa gat tgc tcc gat tct ttt tct agt gtg ttt																									1152
Ile Phe Ile Val Asp Glu Asp Cys Ser Asp Ser Phe Ser Ser Val Phe																									
	370								375								380								
cac atg gag tgt gag gaa tta gaa aaa tca tct gat aca tta aca agg																									1200
His Met Glu Cys Glu Glu Leu Glu Lys Ser Ser Asp Thr Leu Thr Arg																									
	385								390								395								
gaa cat gat gca aac aaa atc aat tac atg tat gct cag tat gtc aaa																									1248
Glu His Asp Ala Asn Lys Ile Asn Tyr Met Tyr Ala Gln Tyr Val Lys																									
	405								410								415								
aat act atg gaa cca ctt aat atc cca gat gtc agt aag gat aaa aga																									1296
Asn Thr Met Glu Pro Leu Asn Ile Pro Asp Val Ser Lys Asp Lys Arg																									
	420								425								430								
ttt ccc tgg aca act gaa aat aca gga aat gta aac cag cag tgc att																									1344
Phe Pro Trp Thr Thr Glu Asn Thr Gly Asn Val Asn Gln Gln Cys Ile																									
	435								440								445								
aga agt ttg ctt tgt aca cct ata aaa aat gga aag aag aat aaa gtt																									1392
Arg Ser Leu Leu Cys Thr Pro Ile Lys Asn Gly Lys Lys Asn Lys Val																									

450					455					460										
ata	ggg	gtt	tgc	caa	ctt	gtt	aat	aag	atg	gag	gag	aat	act	ggc	aag	1440				
Ile	Gly	Val	Cys	Gln	Leu	Val	Asn	Lys	Met	Glu	Glu	Asn	Thr	Gly	Lys					
465					470					475					480					
gtt	aag	cct	ttc	aac	cga	aat	gac	gaa	cag	ttt	ctg	gaa	gct	ttt	gtc	1488				
Val	Lys	Pro	Phe	Asn	Arg	Asn	Asp	Glu	Gln	Phe	Leu	Glu	Ala	Phe	Val					
				485					490					495						
atc	ttt	tgt	ggc	ttg	ggg	atc	cag	aac	acg	cag	atg	tat	gaa	gca	gtg	1536				
Ile	Phe	Cys	Gly	Leu	Gly	Ile	Gln	Asn	Thr	Gln	Met	Tyr	Glu	Ala	Val					
			500					505					510							
gag	aga	gcc	atg	gcc	aag	caa	atg	gtc	aca	ttg	gag	gtt	ctg	tcg	tat	1584				
Glu	Arg	Ala	Met	Ala	Lys	Gln	Met	Val	Thr	Leu	Glu	Val	Leu	Ser	Tyr					
		515					520					525								
cat	gct	tca	gca	gca	gag	gaa	gaa	aca	aga	gag	cta	cag	tcg	tta	gcg	1632				
His	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Glu	Glu	Glu	Thr	Arg	Glu	Leu	Gln	Ser	Leu	Ala					
	530					535					540									
gct	gct	gtg	gtg	cca	tct	gcc	cag	acc	ctt	aaa	att	act	gac	ttt	agc	1680				
Ala	Ala	Val	Val	Pro	Ser	Ala	Gln	Thr	Leu	Lys	Ile	Thr	Asp	Phe	Ser					
545					550					555					560					
ttc	agt	gac	ttt	gag	ctg	tct	gat	ctg	gaa	aca	gca	ctg	tgc	aca	att	1728				
Phe	Ser	Asp	Phe	Glu	Leu	Ser	Asp	Leu	Glu	Thr	Ala	Leu	Cys	Thr	Ile					
				565					570					575						
cgg	atg	ttt	act	gac	ctc	aac	ctt	gtg	cag	aac	ttc	cag	atg	aaa	cat	1776				
Arg	Met	Phe	Thr	Asp	Leu	Asn	Leu	Val	Gln	Asn	Phe	Gln	Met	Lys	His					
			580					585					590							
gag	gtt	ctt	tgc	aga	tgg	att	tta	agt	gtt	aag	aag	aat	tat	cgg	aag	1824				
Glu	Val	Leu	Cys	Arg	Trp	Ile	Leu	Ser	Val	Lys	Lys	Asn	Tyr	Arg	Lys					
		595					600					605								
aat	gtt	gcc	tat	cat	aat	tgg	aga	cat	gcc	ttt	aat	aca	gct	cag	tgc	1872				
Asn	Val	Ala	Tyr	His	Asn	Trp	Arg	His	Ala	Phe	Asn	Thr	Ala	Gln	Cys					
	610					615					620									
atg	ttt	gct	gct	cta	aaa	gca	ggc	aaa	att	cag	aac	aag	ctg	act	gac	1920				
Met	Phe	Ala	Ala	Leu	Lys	Ala	Gly	Lys	Ile	Gln	Asn	Lys	Leu	Thr	Asp					
625					630					635					640					
ctg	gag	ata	ctt	gca	ttg	ctg	att	gct	gca	cta	agc	cac	gat	ttg	gat	1968				
Leu	Glu	Ile	Leu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ile	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ser	His	Asp	Leu	Asp					
				645					650					655						
cac	cgt	ggt	gtg	aat	aac	tct	tac	ata	cag	cga	agt	gaa	cat	cca	ctt	2016				
His	Arg	Gly	Val	Asn	Asn	Ser	Tyr	Ile	Gln	Arg	Ser	Glu	His	Pro	Leu					
			660					665					670							

1115

1120

1125

<210> 8
 <211> 1126
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> fusion between Aequorea victoria and human

<400> 8

Met Glu Arg Ala Gly Pro Ser Phe Gly Gln Gln Arg Gln Gln Gln Gln
 1 5 10 15

Pro Gln Gln Gln Lys Gln Gln Gln Arg Asp Gln Asp Ser Val Glu Ala
 20 25 30

Trp Leu Asp Asp His Trp Asp Phe Thr Phe Ser Tyr Phe Val Arg Lys
 35 40 45

Ala Thr Arg Glu Met Val Asn Ala Trp Phe Ala Glu Arg Val His Thr
 50 55 60

Ile Pro Val Cys Lys Glu Gly Ile Arg Gly His Thr Glu Ser Cys Ser
 65 70 75 80

Cys Pro Leu Gln Gln Ser Pro Arg Ala Asp Asn Ser Val Pro Gly Thr
 85 90 95

Pro Thr Arg Lys Ile Ser Ala Ser Glu Phe Asp Arg Pro Leu Arg Pro
 100 105 110

Ile Val Val Lys Asp Ser Glu Gly Thr Val Ser Phe Leu Ser Asp Ser
 115 120 125

Glu Lys Lys Glu Gln Met Pro Leu Thr Pro Pro Arg Phe Asp His Asp
 130 135 140

Glu Gly Asp Gln Cys Ser Arg Leu Leu Glu Leu Val Lys Asp Ile Ser
 145 150 155 160

Ser His Leu Asp Val Thr Ala Leu Cys His Lys Ile Phe Leu His Ile
 165 170 175

His Gly Leu Ile Ser Ala Asp Arg Tyr Ser Leu Phe Leu Val Cys Glu
 180 185 190

Asp Ser Ser Asn Asp Lys Phe Leu Ile Ser Arg Leu Phe Asp Val Ala
 195 200 205

Glu Gly Ser Thr Leu Glu Glu Val Ser Asn Asn Cys Ile Arg Leu Glu
 210 215 220

Trp Asn Lys Gly Ile Val Gly His Val Ala Ala Leu Gly Glu Pro Leu
 225 230 235 240

Asn Ile Lys Asp Ala Tyr Glu Asp Pro Arg Phe Asn Ala Glu Val Asp
 245 250 255

Gln Ile Thr Gly Tyr Lys Thr Gln Ser Ile Leu Cys Met Pro Ile Lys
 260 265 270

Asn His Arg Glu Glu Val Val Gly Val Ala Gln Ala Ile Asn Lys Lys
 275 280 285

Ser Gly Asn Gly Gly Thr Phe Thr Glu Lys Asp Glu Lys Asp Phe Ala
 290 295 300

Ala Tyr Leu Ala Phe Cys Gly Ile Val Leu His Asn Ala Gln Leu Tyr
 305 310 315 320

Glu Thr Ser Leu Leu Glu Asn Lys Arg Asn Gln Val Leu Leu Asp Leu
 325 330 335

Ala Ser Leu Ile Phe Glu Glu Gln Gln Ser Leu Glu Val Ile Leu Lys
 340 345 350

Lys Ile Ala Ala Thr Ile Ile Ser Phe Met Gln Val Gln Lys Cys Thr
 355 360 365

Ile Phe Ile Val Asp Glu Asp Cys Ser Asp Ser Phe Ser Ser Val Phe
 370 375 380

His Met Glu Cys Glu Glu Leu Glu Lys Ser Ser Asp Thr Leu Thr Arg
 385 390 395 400

Glu His Asp Ala Asn Lys Ile Asn Tyr Met Tyr Ala Gln Tyr Val Lys
 405 410 415

Asn Thr Met Glu Pro Leu Asn Ile Pro Asp Val Ser Lys Asp Lys Arg
 420 425 430

Phe Pro Trp Thr Thr Glu Asn Thr Gly Asn Val Asn Gln Gln Cys Ile
 435 440 445

Arg Ser Leu Leu Cys Thr Pro Ile Lys Asn Gly Lys Lys Asn Lys Val
 450 455 460

Ile Gly Val Cys Gln Leu Val Asn Lys Met Glu Glu Asn Thr Gly Lys
 465 470 475 480

Val Lys Pro Phe Asn Arg Asn Asp Glu Gln Phe Leu Glu Ala Phe Val
 485 490 495

Ile Phe Cys Gly Leu Gly Ile Gln Asn Thr Gln Met Tyr Glu Ala Val
 500 505 510

Glu Arg Ala Met Ala Lys Gln Met Val Thr Leu Glu Val Leu Ser Tyr
 515 520 525

His Ala Ser Ala Ala Glu Glu Glu Thr Arg Glu Leu Gln Ser Leu Ala
 530 535 540

Ala Ala Val Val Pro Ser Ala Gln Thr Leu Lys Ile Thr Asp Phe Ser
 545 550 555 560 565

Phe Ser Asp Phe Glu Leu Ser Asp Leu Glu Thr Ala Leu Cys Thr Ile
 565 570 575

Arg Met Phe Thr Asp Leu Asn Leu Val Gln Asn Phe Gln Met Lys His
 580 585 590

Glu Val Leu Cys Arg Trp Ile Leu Ser Val Lys Lys Asn Tyr Arg Lys
 595 600 605

Asn Val Ala Tyr His Asn Trp Arg His Ala Phe Asn Thr Ala Gln Cys
 610 615 620

Met Phe Ala Ala Leu Lys Ala Gly Lys Ile Gln Asn Lys Leu Thr Asp
625 630 635 640

Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Leu Leu Ile Ala Ala Leu Ser His Asp Leu Asp
645 650 655

His Arg Gly Val Asn Asn Ser Tyr Ile Gln Arg Ser Glu His Pro Leu
660 665 670

Ala Gln Leu Tyr Cys His Ser Ile Met Glu His His His Phe Asp Gln
675 680 685

Cys Leu Met Ile Leu Asn Ser Pro Gly Asn Gln Ile Leu Ser Gly Leu
690 695 700

Ser Ile Glu Glu Tyr Lys Thr Thr Leu Lys Ile Ile Lys Gln Ala Ile
705 710 715 720

Leu Ala Thr Asp Leu Ala Leu Tyr Ile Lys Arg Arg Gly Glu Phe Phe
725 730 735

Glu Leu Ile Arg Lys Asn Gln Phe Asn Leu Glu Asp Pro His Gln Lys
740 745 750

Glu Leu Phe Leu Ala Met Leu Met Thr Ala Cys Asp Leu Ser Ala Ile
755 760 765

Thr Lys Pro Trp Pro Ile Gln Gln Arg Ile Ala Glu Leu Val Ala Thr
770 775 780

Glu Phe Phe Asp Gln Gly Asp Arg Glu Arg Lys Glu Leu Asn Ile Glu
785 790 795 800

Pro Thr Asp Leu Met Asn Arg Glu Lys Lys Asn Lys Ile Pro Ser Met
805 810 815

Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Ala Ile Cys Leu Gln Leu Tyr Glu Ala Leu
820 825 830

Thr His Val Ser Glu Asp Cys Phe Pro Leu Leu Asp Gly Cys Arg Lys
835 840 845

Asn Arg Gln Lys Trp Gln Ala Leu Ala Glu Gln Gln Glu Lys Met Leu
850 855 860

Ile Asn Gly Glu Ser Gly Gln Ala Lys Arg Asn Trp Val Pro Arg Ala
865 870 875 880

Arg Asp Pro Pro Val Ala Thr Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe
885 890 895

Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly
900 905 910

His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly
915 920 925

Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro
930 935 940

Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser
945 950 955 960

Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met
965 970 975

Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly
980 985 990

Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val
995 1000 1005

Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn
1010 1015 1020

Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val
1025 1030 1035

Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe
1040 1045 1050

Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser Val Gln Leu Ala Asp
1055 1060 1065

His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly Pro Val Leu Leu
 1070 1075 1080

Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp
 1085 1090 1095

Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val Thr
 1100 1105 1110

Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys
 1115 1120 1125

<210> 9
 <211> 3024
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> fusion between Aequorea victoria and human

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(3024)
 <223>

<400> 9
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 1 5 10 15
 atg aaa gag cgc ctt ggg aca ggg gga ttt gga aat gtc atc cga tgg 96
 Met Lys Glu Arg Leu Gly Thr Gly Gly Phe Gly Asn Val Ile Arg Trp
 20 25 30
 cac aat cag gaa aca ggt gag cag att gcc atc aag cag tgc cgg cag 144
 His Asn Gln Glu Thr Gly Glu Gln Ile Ala Ile Lys Gln Cys Arg Gln
 35 40 45
 gag ctg agc ccc cgg aac cga gag cgg tgg tgc ctg gag atc cag atc 192
 Glu Leu Ser Pro Arg Asn Arg Glu Arg Trp Cys Leu Glu Ile Gln Ile
 50 55 60
 atg aga agg ctg acc cac ccc aat gtg gtg gct gcc cga gat gtc cct 240
 Met Arg Arg Leu Thr His Pro Asn Val Val Ala Ala Arg Asp Val Pro
 65 70 75 80
 gag ggg atg cag aac ttg gcg ccc aat gac ctg ccc ctg ctg gcc atg 288
 Glu Gly Met Gln Asn Leu Ala Pro Asn Asp Leu Pro Leu Leu Ala Met
 85 90 95

gtg gac tta cag agg agc ccc atg ggc cgg aag cag ggg gga acg ctg	1680
Val Asp Leu Gln Arg Ser Pro Met Gly Arg Lys Gln Gly Gly Thr Leu	
545 550 555 560	
gac gac cta gag gag caa gca agg gag ctg tac agg aga cta agg gaa	1728
Asp Asp Leu Glu Glu Gln Ala Arg Glu Leu Tyr Arg Arg Leu Arg Glu	
565 570 575	
aaa cct cga gac cag cga act gag ggt gac agt cag gaa atg gta cgg	1776
Lys Pro Arg Asp Gln Arg Thr Glu Gly Asp Ser Gln Glu Met Val Arg	
580 585 590	
ctg ctg ctt cag gca att cag agc ttc gag aag aaa gtg cga gtg atc	1824
Leu Leu Leu Gln Ala Ile Gln Ser Phe Glu Lys Lys Val Arg Val Ile	
595 600 605	
tat acg cag ctc agt aaa act gtg gtt tgc aag cag aag gcg ctg gaa	1872
Tyr Thr Gln Leu Ser Lys Thr Val Val Cys Lys Gln Lys Ala Leu Glu	
610 615 620	
ctg ttg ccc aag gtg gaa gag gtg gtg agc tta atg aat gag gat gag	1920
Leu Leu Pro Lys Val Glu Glu Val Val Ser Leu Met Asn Glu Asp Glu	
625 630 635 640	
aag act gtt gtc cgg ctg cag gag aag cgg cag aag gag ctc tgg aat	1968
Lys Thr Val Val Arg Leu Gln Glu Lys Arg Gln Lys Glu Leu Trp Asn	
645 650 655	
ctc ctg aag att gct tgt agc aag gtc cgt ggt cct gtc agt gga agc	2016
Leu Leu Lys Ile Ala Cys Ser Lys Val Arg Gly Pro Val Ser Gly Ser	
660 665 670	
ccg gat agc atg aat gcc tct cga ctt agc cag cct ggg cag ctg atg	2064
Pro Asp Ser Met Asn Ala Ser Arg Leu Ser Gln Pro Gly Gln Leu Met	
675 680 685	
tct cag ccc tcc acg gcc tcc aac agc tta cct gag cca gcc aag aag	2112
Ser Gln Pro Ser Thr Ala Ser Asn Ser Leu Pro Glu Pro Ala Lys Lys	
690 695 700	
agt gaa gaa ctg gtg gct gaa gca cat aac ctc tgc acc ctg cta gaa	2160
Ser Glu Glu Leu Val Ala Glu Ala His Asn Leu Cys Thr Leu Leu Glu	
705 710 715 720	
aat gcc ata cag gac act gtg agg gaa caa gac cag agt ttc acg gcc	2208
Asn Ala Ile Gln Asp Thr Val Arg Glu Gln Asp Gln Ser Phe Thr Ala	
725 730 735	
cta gac tgg agc tgg tta cag acg gaa gaa gaa gag cac agc tgc ctg	2256
Leu Asp Trp Ser Trp Leu Gln Thr Glu Glu Glu Glu His Ser Cys Leu	
740 745 750	
gag cag gcc tca tgg gta ccg cgg gcc cgg gat cca ccg gtc gcc acc	2304
Glu Gln Ala Ser Trp Val Pro Arg Ala Arg Asp Pro Pro Val Ala Thr	
755 760 765	

atg gtg agc aag ggc gag gag ctg ttc acc ggg gtg gtg ccc atc ctg	2352
Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu	
770 775 780	
gtc gag ctg gac ggc gac gta aac ggc cac aag ttc agc gtg tcc ggc	2400
Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly	
785 790 795 800	
gag ggc gag ggc gat gcc acc tac ggc aag ctg acc ctg aag ttc atc	2448
Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile	
805 810 815	
tgc acc acc ggc aag ctg ccc gtg ccc tgg ccc acc ctc gtg acc acc	2496
Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr	
820 825 830	
ctg acc tac ggc gtg cag tgc ttc agc cgc tac ccc gac cac atg aag	2544
Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys	
835 840 845	
cag cac gac ttc ttc aag tcc gcc atg ccc gaa ggc tac gtc cag gag	2592
Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu	
850 855 860	
cgc acc atc ttc ttc aag gac gac ggc aac tac aag acc cgc gcc gag	2640
Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu	
865 870 875 880	
gtg aag ttc gag ggc gac acc ctg gtg aac cgc atc gag ctg aag ggc	2688
Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly	
885 890 895	
atc gac ttc aag gag gac ggc aac atc ctg ggg cac aag ctg gag tac	2736
Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr	
900 905 910	
aac tac aac agc cac aac gtc tat atc atg gcc gac aag cag aag aac	2784
Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn	
915 920 925	
ggc atc aag gtg aac ttc aag atc cgc cac aac atc gag gac ggc agc	2832
Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser	
930 935 940	
gtg cag ctc gcc gac cac tac cag cag aac acc ccc atc ggc gac ggc	2880
Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly	
945 950 955 960	
ccc gtg ctg ctg ccc gac aac cac tac ctg agc acc cag tcc gcc ctg	2928
Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu	
965 970 975	
agc aaa gac ccc aac gag aag cgc gat cac atg gtc ctg ctg gag ttc	2976
Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe	
980 985 990	

gtg acc gcc gcc ggg atc act ctc ggc atg gac gag ctg tac aag taa 3024
 Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys
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 <211> 1007
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> fusion between Aequorea victoria and human

<400> 10

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Met Lys Glu Arg Leu Gly Thr Gly Gly Phe Gly Asn Val Ile Arg Trp
 20 25 30

His Asn Gln Glu Thr Gly Glu Gln Ile Ala Ile Lys Gln Cys Arg Gln
 35 40 45

Glu Leu Ser Pro Arg Asn Arg Glu Arg Trp Cys Leu Glu Ile Gln Ile
 50 55 60

Met Arg Arg Leu Thr His Pro Asn Val Val Ala Ala Arg Asp Val Pro
 65 70 75 80

Glu Gly Met Gln Asn Leu Ala Pro Asn Asp Leu Pro Leu Leu Ala Met
 85 90 95

Glu Tyr Cys Gln Gly Gly Asp Leu Arg Lys Tyr Leu Asn Gln Phe Glu
 100 105 110

Asn Cys Cys Gly Leu Arg Glu Gly Ala Ile Leu Thr Leu Leu Ser Asp
 115 120 125

Ile Ala Ser Ala Leu Arg Tyr Leu His Glu Asn Arg Ile Ile His Arg
 130 135 140

Asp Leu Lys Pro Glu Asn Ile Val Leu Gln Gln Gly Glu Gln Arg Leu
 145 150 155 160

Ile His Lys Ile Ile Asp Leu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Glu Leu Asp Gln Gly

165

170

175

Ser Leu Cys Thr Ser Phe Val Gly Thr Leu Gln Tyr Leu Ala Pro Glu
180 185 190

Leu Leu Glu Gln Gln Lys Tyr Thr Val Thr Val Asp Tyr Trp Ser Phe
195 200 205

Gly Thr Leu Ala Phe Glu Cys Ile Thr Gly Phe Arg Pro Phe Leu Pro
210 215 220

Asn Trp Gln Pro Val Gln Trp His Ser Lys Val Arg Gln Lys Ser Glu
225 230 235 240

Val Asp Ile Val Val Ser Glu Asp Leu Asn Gly Thr Val Lys Phe Ser
245 250 255

Ser Ser Leu Pro Tyr Pro Asn Asn Leu Asn Ser Val Leu Ala Glu Arg
260 265 270

Leu Glu Lys Trp Leu Gln Leu Met Leu Met Trp His Pro Arg Gln Arg
275 280 285

Gly Thr Asp Pro Thr Tyr Gly Pro Asn Gly Cys Phe Lys Ala Leu Asp
290 295 300

Asp Ile Leu Asn Leu Lys Leu Val His Ile Leu Asn Met Val Thr Gly
305 310 315 320

Thr Ile His Thr Tyr Pro Val Thr Glu Asp Glu Ser Leu Gln Ser Leu
325 330 335

Lys Ala Arg Ile Gln Gln Asp Thr Gly Ile Pro Glu Glu Asp Gln Glu
340 345 350

Leu Leu Gln Glu Ala Gly Leu Ala Leu Ile Pro Asp Lys Pro Ala Thr
355 360 365

Gln Cys Ile Ser Asp Gly Lys Leu Asn Glu Gly His Thr Leu Asp Met
370 375 380

Asp Leu Val Phe Leu Phe Asp Asn Ser Lys Ile Thr Tyr Glu Thr Gln

385

390

395

400

Ile Ser Pro Arg Pro Gln Pro Glu Ser Val Ser Cys Ile Leu Gln Glu
405 410 415

Pro Lys Arg Asn Leu Ala Phe Phe Gln Leu Arg Lys Val Trp Gly Gln
420 425 430

Val Trp His Ser Ile Gln Thr Leu Lys Glu Asp Cys Asn Arg Leu Gln
435 440 445

Gln Gly Gln Arg Ala Ala Met Met Asn Leu Leu Arg Asn Asn Ser Cys
450 455 460

Leu Ser Lys Met Lys Asn Ser Met Ala Ser Met Ser Gln Gln Leu Lys
465 470 475 480

Ala Lys Leu Asp Phe Phe Lys Thr Ser Ile Gln Ile Asp Leu Glu Lys
485 490 495

Tyr Ser Glu Gln Thr Glu Phe Gly Ile Thr Ser Asp Lys Leu Leu Leu
500 505 510

Ala Trp Arg Glu Met Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Leu Cys Gly Arg Glu Asn
515 520 525

Glu Val Lys Leu Leu Val Glu Arg Met Met Ala Leu Gln Thr Asp Ile
530 535 540

Val Asp Leu Gln Arg Ser Pro Met Gly Arg Lys Gln Gly Gly Thr Leu
545 550 555 560

Asp Asp Leu Glu Glu Gln Ala Arg Glu Leu Tyr Arg Arg Leu Arg Glu
565 570 575

Lys Pro Arg Asp Gln Arg Thr Glu Gly Asp Ser Gln Glu Met Val Arg
580 585 590

Leu Leu Leu Gln Ala Ile Gln Ser Phe Glu Lys Lys Val Arg Val Ile
595 600 605

Tyr Thr Gln Leu Ser Lys Thr Val Val Cys Lys Gln Lys Ala Leu Glu

610

615

620

Leu Leu Pro Lys Val Glu Glu Val Val Ser Leu Met Asn Glu Asp Glu
625 630 635 640

Lys Thr Val Val Arg Leu Gln Glu Lys Arg Gln Lys Glu Leu Trp Asn
645 650 655

Leu Leu Lys Ile Ala Cys Ser Lys Val Arg Gly Pro Val Ser Gly Ser
660 665 670

Pro Asp Ser Met Asn Ala Ser Arg Leu Ser Gln Pro Gly Gln Leu Met
675 680 685

Ser Gln Pro Ser Thr Ala Ser Asn Ser Leu Pro Glu Pro Ala Lys Lys
690 695 700

Ser Glu Glu Leu Val Ala Glu Ala His Asn Leu Cys Thr Leu Leu Glu
705 710 715 720

Asn Ala Ile Gln Asp Thr Val Arg Glu Gln Asp Gln Ser Phe Thr Ala
725 730 735

Leu Asp Trp Ser Trp Leu Gln Thr Glu Glu Glu Glu His Ser Cys Leu
740 745 750

Glu Gln Ala Ser Trp Val Pro Arg Ala Arg Asp Pro Pro Val Ala Thr
755 760 765

Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
770 775 780

Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
785 790 795 800

Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
805 810 815

Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
820 825 830

Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys

835

840

845

Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
850 855 860

Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
865 870 875 880

Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
885 890 895

Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
900 905 910

Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn
915 920 925

Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser
930 935 940

Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly
945 950 955 960

Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu
965 970 975

Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe
980 985 990

Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys
995 1000 1005

<210> 11

<211> 2430

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> fusion between Aequorea victoria and human

<220>

<221> CDS

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225	230	235	240
caa gct gat gtg cac cga caa gtg gcc att gtg ttc cgg acc cct ccc			768
Gln Ala Asp Val His Arg Gln Val Ala Ile Val Phe Arg Thr Pro Pro			
245	250		255
tac gca gac ccc agc ctg cag gct cct gtg cgt gtc tcc atg cag ctg			816
Tyr Ala Asp Pro Ser Leu Gln Ala Pro Val Arg Val Ser Met Gln Leu			
260	265		270
cgg cgg cct tcc gac cgg gag ctc agt gag ccc atg gaa ttc cag tac			864
Arg Arg Pro Ser Asp Arg Glu Leu Ser Glu Pro Met Glu Phe Gln Tyr			
275	280		285
ctg cca gat aca gac gat cgt cac cgg att gag gag aaa cgt aaa agg			912
Leu Pro Asp Thr Asp Asp Arg His Arg Ile Glu Glu Lys Arg Lys Arg			
290	295		300
aca tat gag acc ttc aag agc atc atg aag aag agt cct ttc agc gga			960
Thr Tyr Glu Thr Phe Lys Ser Ile Met Lys Lys Ser Pro Phe Ser Gly			
305	310	315	320
ccc acc gac ccc cgg cct cca cct cga cgc att gct gtg cct tcc cgc			1008
Pro Thr Asp Pro Arg Pro Pro Pro Arg Arg Ile Ala Val Pro Ser Arg			
325	330		335
agc tca gct tct gtc ccc aag cca gca ccc cag ccc tat ccc ttt acg			1056
Ser Ser Ala Ser Val Pro Lys Pro Ala Pro Gln Pro Tyr Pro Phe Thr			
340	345		350
tca tcc ctg agc acc atc aac tat gat gag ttt ccc acc atg gtg ttt			1104
Ser Ser Leu Ser Thr Ile Asn Tyr Asp Glu Phe Pro Thr Met Val Phe			
355	360		365
cct tct ggg cag atc agc cag gcc tcg gcc ttg gcc ccg gcc cct ccc			1152
Pro Ser Gly Gln Ile Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala Leu Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro			
370	375		380
caa gtc ctg ccc cag gct cca gcc cct gcc cct gct cca gcc atg gta			1200
Gln Val Leu Pro Gln Ala Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Ala Met Val			
385	390	395	400
tca gct ctg gcc cag gcc cca gcc cct gtc cca gtc cta gcc cca ggc			1248
Ser Ala Leu Ala Gln Ala Pro Ala Pro Val Pro Val Leu Ala Pro Gly			
405	410		415
cct cct cag gct gtg gcc cca cct gcc ccc aag ccc acc cag gct ggg			1296
Pro Pro Gln Ala Val Ala Pro Pro Ala Pro Lys Pro Thr Gln Ala Gly			
420	425		430
gaa gga acg ctg tca gag gcc ctg ctg cag ctg cag ttt gat gat gaa			1344
Glu Gly Thr Leu Ser Glu Ala Leu Leu Gln Leu Gln Phe Asp Asp Glu			

1392 1440 1488 1536 1584 1632 1680 1728 1776 1824 1872 1920 1968 2016

435	440	445	
gac ctg ggg gcc ttg ctt ggc aac agc aca gac cca gct gtg ttc aca Asp Leu Gly Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn Ser Thr Asp Pro Ala Val Phe Thr 450 455 460			1392
gac ctg gca tcc gtc gac aac tcc gag ttt cag cag ctg ctg aac cag Asp Leu Ala Ser Val Asp Asn Ser Glu Phe Gln Gln Leu Leu Asn Gln 465 470 475 480			1440
ggc ata cct gtg gcc ccc cac aca act gag ccc atg ctg atg gag tac Gly Ile Pro Val Ala Pro His Thr Thr Glu Pro Met Leu Met Glu Tyr 485 490 495			1488
cct gag gct ata act cgc cta gtg aca ggg gcc cag agg ccc ccc gac Pro Glu Ala Ile Thr Arg Leu Val Thr Gly Ala Gln Arg Pro Pro Asp 500 505 510			1536
cca gct cct gct cca ctg ggg gcc ccg ggg ctg ccc aat ggc ctg ctt Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Leu Gly Ala Pro Gly Leu Pro Asn Gly Leu Leu 515 520 525			1584
tca gga gat gaa gac ttc tcc tcc att gcg gac atg gac ttc tca gcc Ser Gly Asp Glu Asp Phe Ser Ser Ile Ala Asp Met Asp Phe Ser Ala 530 535 540			1632
ctg ctg agt cag atc agc tcc aag ctt cga att ctg cag tcg acg gta Leu Leu Ser Gln Ile Ser Ser Lys Leu Arg Ile Leu Gln Ser Thr Val 545 550 555 560			1680
ccg cgg gcc cgg gat cca ccg gtc gcc acc atg gtg agc aag ggc gag Pro Arg Ala Arg Asp Pro Pro Val Ala Thr Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu 565 570 575			1728
gag ctg ttc acc ggg gtg gtg ccc atc ctg gtc gag ctg gac ggc gac Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp 580 585 590			1776
gta aac ggc cac aag ttc agc gtg tcc ggc gag ggc gag ggc gat gcc Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala 595 600 605			1824
acc tac ggc aag ctg acc ctg aag ttc atc tgc acc acc ggc aag ctg Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu 610 615 620			1872
ccc gtg ccc tgg ccc acc ctg gtg acc acc ctg acc tac ggc gtg cag Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln 625 630 635 640			1920
tgc ttc agc cgc tac ccc gac cac atg aag cag cac gac ttc ttc aag Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys 645 650 655			1968
tcc gcc atg ccc gaa ggc tac gtc cag gag cgc acc atc ttc ttc aag Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys 660 665 670 675			2016

Arg Phe Arg Tyr Lys Cys Glu Gly Arg Ser Ala Gly Ser Ile Pro Gly
35 40 45

Glu Arg Ser Thr Asp Thr Thr Lys Thr His Pro Thr Ile Lys Ile Asn
50 55 60

Gly Tyr Thr Gly Pro Gly Thr Val Arg Ile Ser Leu Val Thr Lys Asp
65 70 75 80

Pro Pro His Arg Pro His Pro His Glu Leu Val Gly Lys Asp Cys Arg
85 90 95

Asp Gly Phe Tyr Glu Ala Glu Leu Cys Pro Asp Arg Cys Ile His Ser
100 105 110

Phe Gln Asn Leu Gly Ile Gln Cys Val Lys Lys Arg Asp Leu Glu Gln
115 120 125

Ala Ile Ser Gln Arg Ile Gln Thr Asn Asn Asn Pro Phe Gln Val Pro
130 135 140

Ile Glu Glu Gln Arg Gly Asp Tyr Asp Leu Asn Ala Val Arg Leu Cys
145 150 155 160

Phe Gln Val Thr Val Arg Asp Pro Ser Gly Arg Pro Leu Arg Leu Pro
165 170 175

Pro Val Leu Pro His Pro Ile Phe Asp Asn Arg Ala Pro Asn Thr Ala
180 185 190

Glu Leu Lys Ile Cys Arg Val Asn Arg Asn Ser Gly Ser Cys Leu Gly
195 200 205

Gly Asp Glu Ile Phe Leu Leu Cys Asp Lys Val Gln Lys Glu Asp Ile
210 215 220

Glu Val Tyr Phe Thr Gly Pro Gly Trp Glu Ala Arg Gly Ser Phe Ser
225 230 235 240

Gln Ala Asp Val His Arg Gln Val Ala Ile Val Phe Arg Thr Pro Pro
245 250 255

Tyr Ala Asp Pro Ser Leu Gln Ala Pro Val Arg Val Ser Met Gln Leu
 260 265 270

Arg Arg Pro Ser Asp Arg Glu Leu Ser Glu Pro Met Glu Phe Gln Tyr
 275 280 285

Leu Pro Asp Thr Asp Asp Arg His Arg Ile Glu Glu Lys Arg Lys Arg
 290 295 300

Thr Tyr Glu Thr Phe Lys Ser Ile Met Lys Lys Ser Pro Phe Ser Gly
 305 310 315 320

Pro Thr Asp Pro Arg Pro Pro Pro Arg Arg Ile Ala Val Pro Ser Arg
 325 330 335

Ser Ser Ala Ser Val Pro Lys Pro Ala Pro Gln Pro Tyr Pro Phe Thr
 340 345 350

Ser Ser Leu Ser Thr Ile Asn Tyr Asp Glu Phe Pro Thr Met Val Phe
 355 360 365

Pro Ser Gly Gln Ile Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala Leu Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro
 370 375 380

Gln Val Leu Pro Gln Ala Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Ala Met Val
 385 390 395 400

Ser Ala Leu Ala Gln Ala Pro Ala Pro Val Pro Val Leu Ala Pro Gly
 405 410 415

Pro Pro Gln Ala Val Ala Pro Pro Ala Pro Lys Pro Thr Gln Ala Gly
 420 425 430

Glu Gly Thr Leu Ser Glu Ala Leu Leu Gln Leu Gln Phe Asp Asp Glu
 435 440 445

Asp Leu Gly Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn Ser Thr Asp Pro Ala Val Phe Thr
 450 455 460

Asp Leu Ala Ser Val Asp Asn Ser Glu Phe Gln Gln Leu Leu Asn Gln
 465 470 475 480

Gly Ile Pro Val Ala Pro His Thr Thr Glu Pro Met Leu Met Glu Tyr
 485 490 495

Pro Glu Ala Ile Thr Arg Leu Val Thr Gly Ala Gln Arg Pro Pro Asp
 500 505 510

Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Leu Gly Ala Pro Gly Leu Pro Asn Gly Leu Leu
 515 520 525

Ser Gly Asp Glu Asp Phe Ser Ser Ile Ala Asp Met Asp Phe Ser Ala
 530 535 540

Leu Leu Ser Gln Ile Ser Ser Lys Leu Arg Ile Leu Gln Ser Thr Val
 545 550 555 560

Pro Arg Ala Arg Asp Pro Pro Val Ala Thr Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu
 565 570 575

Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp
 580 585 590

Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala
 595 600 605

Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu
 610 615 620

Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln
 625 630 635 640

Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys
 645 650 655

Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys
 660 665 670

Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp
 675 680 685

Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp
 690 695 700

Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn
705 710 715 720

Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe
725 730 735

Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His
740 745 750

Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp
755 760 765

Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu
770 775 780

Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile
785 790 795 800

Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys
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<211> 3018
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
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<220>
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<222> (1)..(3018)
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gtc gag ctg gac ggc gac gta aac ggc cac aag ttc agc gtg tcc ggc 96
Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
20 25 30

gag ggc gag ggc gat gcc acc tac ggc aag ctg acc ctg aag ttc atc 144
Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
35 40 45

ggg gga ttt gga aat gtc atc cga tgg cac aat cag gaa aca ggt gag Gly Gly Phe Gly Asn Val Ile Arg Trp His Asn Gln Glu Thr Gly Glu 275 280 285	864
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gag cgg tgg tgc ctg gag atc cag atc atg aga agg ctg acc cac ccc Glu Arg Trp Cys Leu Glu Ile Gln Ile Met Arg Arg Leu Thr His Pro 305 310 315 320	960
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ccc aat gac ctg ccc ctg ctg gcc atg gag tac tgc caa gga gga gat Pro Asn Asp Leu Pro Leu Leu Ala Met Glu Tyr Cys Gln Gly Gly Asp 340 345 350	1056
ctc cgg aag tac ctg aac cag ttt gag aac tgc tgt ggt ctg cgg gaa Leu Arg Lys Tyr Leu Asn Gln Phe Glu Asn Cys Cys Gly Leu Arg Glu 355 360 365	1104
ggt gcc atc ctc acc ttg ctg agt gac att gcc tct gcg ctt aga tac Gly Ala Ile Leu Thr Leu Leu Ser Asp Ile Ala Ser Ala Leu Arg Tyr 370 375 380	1152
ctt cat gaa aac aga atc atc cat cgg gat cta aag cca gaa aac atc Leu His Glu Asn Arg Ile Ile His Arg Asp Leu Lys Pro Glu Asn Ile 385 390 395 400	1200
gtc ctg cag caa gga gaa cag agg tta ata cac aaa att att gac cta Val Leu Gln Gln Gly Glu Gln Arg Leu Ile His Lys Ile Ile Asp Leu 405 410 415	1248
gga tat gcc aag gag ctg gat cag ggc agt ctt tgc aca tca ttc gtg Gly Tyr Ala Lys Glu Leu Asp Gln Gly Ser Leu Cys Thr Ser Phe Val 420 425 430	1296
ggg acc ctg cag tac ctg gcc cca gag cta ctg gag cag cag aag tac Gly Thr Leu Gln Tyr Leu Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Glu Gln Gln Lys Tyr 435 440 445	1344
aca gtg acc gtc gac tac tgg agc ttc ggc acc ctg gcc ttt gag tgc Thr Val Thr Val Asp Tyr Trp Ser Phe Gly Thr Leu Ala Phe Glu Cys 450 455 460	1392
atc acg ggc ttc cgg ccc ttc ctc ccc aac tgg cag ccc gtg cag tgg Ile Thr Gly Phe Arg Pro Phe Leu Pro Asn Trp Gln Pro Val Gln Trp 465 470 475 480	1440
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ccc aat ggc tgc ttc aag gcc ctg gat gac atc tta aac tta aag ctg Pro Asn Gly Cys Phe Lys Ala Leu Asp Asp Ile Leu Asn Leu Lys Leu 545 550 555 560	1680
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aca gag gat gag agt ctg cag agc ttg aag gcc aga atc caa cag gac Thr Glu Asp Glu Ser Leu Gln Ser Leu Lys Ala Arg Ile Gln Gln Asp 580 585 590	1776
acg ggc atc cca gag gag gac cag gag ctg ctg cag gaa gcg ggc ctg Thr Gly Ile Pro Glu Glu Asp Gln Glu Leu Leu Gln Glu Ala Gly Leu 595 600 605	1824
gcg ttg atc ccc gat aag cct gcc act cag tgt att tca gac ggc aag Ala Leu Ile Pro Asp Lys Pro Ala Thr Gln Cys Ile Ser Asp Gly Lys 610 615 620	1872
tta aat gag ggc cac aca ttg gac atg gat ctt gtt ttt ctc ttt gac Leu Asn Glu Gly His Thr Leu Asp Met Asp Leu Val Phe Leu Phe Asp 625 630 635 640	1920
aac agt aaa atc acc tat gag act cag atc tcc cca cgg ccc caa cct Asn Ser Lys Ile Thr Tyr Glu Thr Gln Ile Ser Pro Arg Pro Gln Pro 645 650 655	1968
gaa agt gtc agc tgt atc ctt caa gag ccc aag agg aat ctc gcc ttc Glu Ser Val Ser Cys Ile Leu Gln Glu Pro Lys Arg Asn Leu Ala Phe 660 665 670	2016
ttc cag ctg agg aag gtg tgg ggc cag gtc tgg cac agc atc cag acc Phe Gln Leu Arg Lys Val Trp Gly Gln Val Trp His Ser Ile Gln Thr 675 680 685	2064
ctg aag gaa gat tgc aac cgg ctg cag cag gga cag cga gcc gcc atg Leu Lys Glu Asp Cys Asn Arg Leu Gln Gln Gly Gln Arg Ala Ala Met 690 695 700	2112
atg aat ctc ctc cga aac aac agc tgc ctc tcc aaa atg aag aat tcc Met Asn Leu Leu Arg Asn Asn Ser Cys Leu Ser Lys Met Lys Asn Ser 705 710 715 720	2160

atg gct tcc atg tct cag cag ctc aag gcc aag ttg gat ttc ttc aaa	2208
Met Ala Ser Met Ser Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Lys Leu Asp Phe Phe Lys	
725 730 735	
acc agc atc cag att gac ctg gag aag tac agc gag caa acc gag ttt	2256
Thr Ser Ile Gln Ile Asp Leu Glu Lys Tyr Ser Glu Gln Thr Glu Phe	
740 745 750	
ggg atc aca tca gat aaa ctg ctg ctg gcc tgg agg gaa atg gag cag	2304
Gly Ile Thr Ser Asp Lys Leu Leu Leu Ala Trp Arg Glu Met Glu Gln	
755 760 765	
gct gtg gag ctc tgt ggg cgg gag aac gaa gtg aaa ctc ctg gta gaa	2352
Ala Val Glu Leu Cys Gly Arg Glu Asn Glu Val Lys Leu Leu Val Glu	
770 775 780	
cgg atg atg gct ctg cag acc gac att gtg gac tta cag agg agc ccc	2400
Arg Met Met Ala Leu Gln Thr Asp Ile Val Asp Leu Gln Arg Ser Pro	
785 790 795 800	
atg ggc cgg aag cag ggg gga acg ctg gac gac cta gag gag caa gca	2448
Met Gly Arg Lys Gln Gly Gly Thr Leu Asp Asp Leu Glu Glu Gln Ala	
805 810 815	
agg gag ctg tac agg aga cta agg gaa aaa cct cga gac cag cga act	2496
Arg Glu Leu Tyr Arg Arg Leu Arg Glu Lys Pro Arg Asp Gln Arg Thr	
820 825 830	
gag ggt gac agt cag gaa atg gta cgg ctg ctg ctt cag gca att cag	2544
Glu Gly Asp Ser Gln Glu Met Val Arg Leu Leu Leu Gln Ala Ile Gln	
835 840 845	
agc ttc gag aag aaa gtg cga gtg atc tat acg cag ctc agt aaa act	2592
Ser Phe Glu Lys Lys Val Arg Val Ile Tyr Thr Gln Leu Ser Lys Thr	
850 855 860	
gtg gtt tgc aag cag aag gcg ctg gaa ctg ttg ccc aag gtg gaa gag	2640
Val Val Cys Lys Gln Lys Ala Leu Glu Leu Leu Pro Lys Val Glu Glu	
865 870 875 880	
gtg gtg agc tta atg aat gag gat gag aag act gtt gtc cgg ctg cag	2688
Val Val Ser Leu Met Asn Glu Asp Glu Lys Thr Val Val Arg Leu Gln	
885 890 895	
gag aag cgg cag aag gag ctc tgg aat ctc ctg aag att gct tgt agc	2736
Glu Lys Arg Gln Lys Glu Leu Trp Asn Leu Leu Lys Ile Ala Cys Ser	
900 905 910	
aag gtc cgt ggt cct gtc agt gga agc ccg gat agc atg aat gcc tct	2784
Lys Val Arg Gly Pro Val Ser Gly Ser Pro Asp Ser Met Asn Ala Ser	
915 920 925	
cga ctt agc cag cct ggg cag ctg atg tct cag ccc tcc acg gcc tcc	2832
Arg Leu Ser Gln Pro Gly Gln Leu Met Ser Gln Pro Ser Thr Ala Ser	
930 935 940	

aac agc tta cct gag cca gcc aag aag agt gaa gaa ctg gtg gct gaa 2880
 Asn Ser Leu Pro Glu Pro Ala Lys Lys Ser Glu Glu Leu Val Ala Glu
 945 950 955 960

gca cat aac ctc tgc acc ctg cta gaa aat gcc ata cag gac act gtg 2928
 Ala His Asn Leu Cys Thr Leu Leu Glu Asn Ala Ile Gln Asp Thr Val
 965 970 975

agg gaa caa gac cag agt ttc acg gcc cta gac tgg agc tgg tta cag 2976
 Arg Glu Gln Asp Gln Ser Phe Thr Ala Leu Asp Trp Ser Trp Leu Gln
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acg gaa gaa gaa gag cac agc tgc ctg gag cag gcc tca tga 3018
 Thr Glu Glu Glu Glu His Ser Cys Leu Glu Gln Ala Ser
 995 1000 1005

<210> 14
 <211> 1005
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> fusion between Aequorea victoria and human

<400> 14

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Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
 20 25 30

Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
 35 40 45

Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
 50 55 60

Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
 65 70 75 80

Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
 85 90 95

Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
 100 105 110

Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly

340

345

350

Leu Arg Lys Tyr Leu Asn Gln Phe Glu Asn Cys Cys Gly Leu Arg Glu
 355 360 365

Gly Ala Ile Leu Thr Leu Leu Ser Asp Ile Ala Ser Ala Leu Arg Tyr
 370 375 380

Leu His Glu Asn Arg Ile Ile His Arg Asp Leu Lys Pro Glu Asn Ile
 385 390 395 400

Val Leu Gln Gln Gly Glu Gln Arg Leu Ile His Lys Ile Ile Asp Leu
 405 410 415

Gly Tyr Ala Lys Glu Leu Asp Gln Gly Ser Leu Cys Thr Ser Phe Val
 420 425 430

Gly Thr Leu Gln Tyr Leu Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Glu Gln Gln Lys Tyr
 435 440 445

Thr Val Thr Val Asp Tyr Trp Ser Phe Gly Thr Leu Ala Phe Glu Cys
 450 455 460

Ile Thr Gly Phe Arg Pro Phe Leu Pro Asn Trp Gln Pro Val Gln Trp
 465 470 475 480

His Ser Lys Val Arg Gln Lys Ser Glu Val Asp Ile Val Val Ser Glu
 485 490 495

Asp Leu Asn Gly Thr Val Lys Phe Ser Ser Ser Leu Pro Tyr Pro Asn
 500 505 510

Asn Leu Asn Ser Val Leu Ala Glu Arg Leu Glu Lys Trp Leu Gln Leu
 515 520 525

Met Leu Met Trp His Pro Arg Gln Arg Gly Thr Asp Pro Thr Tyr Gly
 530 535 540

Pro Asn Gly Cys Phe Lys Ala Leu Asp Asp Ile Leu Asn Leu Lys Leu
 545 550 555 560

Val His Ile Leu Asn Met Val Thr Gly Thr Ile His Thr Tyr Pro Val

785

790

795

800

Met Gly Arg Lys Gln Gly Gly Thr Leu Asp Asp Leu Glu Glu Gln Ala
805 810 815

Arg Glu Leu Tyr Arg Arg Leu Arg Glu Lys Pro Arg Asp Gln Arg Thr
820 825 830

Glu Gly Asp Ser Gln Glu Met Val Arg Leu Leu Leu Gln Ala Ile Gln
835 840 845

Ser Phe Glu Lys Lys Val Arg Val Ile Tyr Thr Gln Leu Ser Lys Thr
850 855 860

Val Val Cys Lys Gln Lys Ala Leu Glu Leu Leu Pro Lys Val Glu Glu
865 870 875 880

Val Val Ser Leu Met Asn Glu Asp Glu Lys Thr Val Val Arg Leu Gln
885 890 895

Glu Lys Arg Gln Lys Glu Leu Trp Asn Leu Leu Lys Ile Ala Cys Ser
900 905 910

Lys Val Arg Gly Pro Val Ser Gly Ser Pro Asp Ser Met Asn Ala Ser
915 920 925

Arg Leu Ser Gln Pro Gly Gln Leu Met Ser Gln Pro Ser Thr Ala Ser
930 935 940

Asn Ser Leu Pro Glu Pro Ala Lys Lys Ser Glu Glu Leu Val Ala Glu
945 950 955 960

Ala His Asn Leu Cys Thr Leu Leu Glu Asn Ala Ile Gln Asp Thr Val
965 970 975

Arg Glu Gln Asp Gln Ser Phe Thr Ala Leu Asp Trp Ser Trp Leu Gln
980 985 990

Thr Glu Glu Glu Glu His Ser Cys Leu Glu Gln Ala Ser
995 1000 1005

<210> 15

<211> 1659
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> fusion between Aequorea victoria and human

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(1659)
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 Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
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gtc gag ctg gac ggc gac gta aac ggc cac aag ttc agc gtg tcc ggc 96
 Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
 20 25 30

gag ggc gag ggc gat gcc acc tac ggc aag ctg acc ctg aag ttc atc 144
 Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
 35 40 45

tgc acc acc ggc aag ctg ccc gtg ccc tgg ccc acc ctc gtg acc acc 192
 Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
 50 55 60

ctg acc tac ggc gtg cag tgc ttc agc cgc tac ccc gac cac atg aag 240
 Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
 65 70 75 80

cag cac gac ttc ttc aag tcc gcc atg ccc gaa ggc tac gtc cag gag 288
 Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
 85 90 95

cgc acc atc ttc ttc aag gac gac ggc aac tac aag acc cgc gcc gag 336
 Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
 100 105 110

gtg aag ttc gag ggc gac acc ctg gtg aac cgc atc gag ctg aag ggc 384
 Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
 115 120 125

atc gac ttc aag gag gac ggc aac atc ctg ggg cac aag ctg gag tac 432
 Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
 130 135 140

aac tac aac agc cac aac gtc tat atc atg gcc gac aag cag aag aac 480
 Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn
 145 150 155 160

ggc atc aag gtg aac ttc aag atc cgc cac aac atc gag gac ggc agc 528
 Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser

123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930313233343536373839404142434445464748495051525354555657585960616263646566676869707172737475767778798081828384858687888990919293949596979899100

385	390	395	400	
gtg cga gtg atc tat acg cag ctc agt aaa act gtg gtt tgc aag cag				1248
Val Arg Val Ile Tyr Thr Gln Leu Ser Lys Thr Val Val Cys Lys Gln				
405	410		415	
aag gcg ctg gaa ctg ttg ccc aag gtg gaa gag gtg gtg agc tta atg				1296
Lys Ala Leu Glu Leu Leu Pro Lys Val Glu Glu Val Val Ser Leu Met				
420	425		430	
aat gag gat gag aag act gtt gtc cgg ctg cag gag aag cgg cag aag				1344
Asn Glu Asp Glu Lys Thr Val Val Arg Leu Gln Glu Lys Arg Gln Lys				
435	440		445	
gag ctc tgg aat ctc ctg aag att gct tgt agc aag gtc cgt ggt cct				1392
Glu Leu Trp Asn Leu Leu Lys Ile Ala Cys Ser Lys Val Arg Gly Pro				
450	455		460	
gtc agt gga agc ccg gat agc atg aat gcc tct cga ctt agc cag cct				1440
Val Ser Gly Ser Pro Asp Ser Met Asn Ala Ser Arg Leu Ser Gln Pro				
465	470		475	480
ggg cag ctg atg tct cag ccc tcc acg gcc tcc aac agc tta cct gag				1488
Gly Gln Leu Met Ser Gln Pro Ser Thr Ala Ser Asn Ser Leu Pro Glu				
485	490		495	
cca gcc aag aag agt gaa gaa ctg gtg gct gaa gca cat aac ctc tgc				1536
Pro Ala Lys Lys Ser Glu Glu Leu Val Ala Glu Ala His Asn Leu Cys				
500	505		510	
acc ctg cta gaa aat gcc ata cag gac act gtg agg gaa caa gac cag				1584
Thr Leu Leu Glu Asn Ala Ile Gln Asp Thr Val Arg Glu Gln Asp Gln				
515	520		525	
agt ttc acg gcc cta gac tgg agc tgg tta cag acg gaa gaa gaa gag				1632
Ser Phe Thr Ala Leu Asp Trp Ser Trp Leu Gln Thr Glu Glu Glu Glu				
530	535		540	
cac agc tgc ctg gag cag gcc tca tga				1659
His Ser Cys Leu Glu Gln Ala Ser				
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<210> 16
 <211> 552
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<220>
 <223> fusion between Aequorea victoria and human

<400> 16

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20 25 30

Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
35 40 45

Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
50 55 60

Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
65 70 75 80

Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
85 90 95

Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
100 105 110

Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
115 120 125

Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
130 135 140

Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn
145 150 155 160

Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser
165 170 175

Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly
180 185 190

Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu
195 200 205

Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe
210 215 220

Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys Ser
225 230 235 240

Gly Leu Arg Ser Arg Ala Gln Ala Ser Thr Met Met Asn Leu Leu Arg
 245 250 255

Asn Asn Ser Cys Leu Ser Lys Met Lys Asn Ser Met Ala Ser Met Ser
 260 265 270

Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Lys Leu Asp Phe Phe Lys Thr Ser Ile Gln Ile
 275 280 285

Asp Leu Glu Lys Tyr Ser Glu Gln Thr Glu Phe Gly Ile Thr Ser Asp
 290 295 300

Lys Leu Leu Leu Ala Trp Arg Glu Met Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Leu Cys
 305 310 315 320

Gly Arg Glu Asn Glu Val Lys Leu Leu Val Glu Arg Met Met Ala Leu
 325 330 335

Gln Thr Asp Ile Val Asp Leu Gln Arg Ser Pro Met Gly Arg Lys Gln
 340 345 350

Gly Gly Thr Leu Asp Asp Leu Glu Glu Gln Ala Arg Glu Leu Tyr Arg
 355 360 365

Arg Leu Arg Glu Lys Pro Arg Asp Gln Arg Thr Glu Gly Asp Ser Gln
 370 375 380

Glu Met Val Arg Leu Leu Leu Gln Ala Ile Gln Ser Phe Glu Lys Lys
 385 390 395 400

Val Arg Val Ile Tyr Thr Gln Leu Ser Lys Thr Val Val Cys Lys Gln
 405 410 415

Lys Ala Leu Glu Leu Leu Pro Lys Val Glu Glu Val Val Ser Leu Met
 420 425 430

Asn Glu Asp Glu Lys Thr Val Val Arg Leu Gln Glu Lys Arg Gln Lys
 435 440 445

Glu Leu Trp Asn Leu Leu Lys Ile Ala Cys Ser Lys Val Arg Gly Pro
 450 455 460

Val Ser Gly Ser Pro Asp Ser Met Asn Ala Ser Arg Leu Ser Gln Pro
 465 470 475 480

Gly Gln Leu Met Ser Gln Pro Ser Thr Ala Ser Asn Ser Leu Pro Glu
 485 490 495

Pro Ala Lys Lys Ser Glu Glu Leu Val Ala Glu Ala His Asn Leu Cys
 500 505 510

Thr Leu Leu Glu Asn Ala Ile Gln Asp Thr Val Arg Glu Gln Asp Gln
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Ser Phe Thr Ala Leu Asp Trp Ser Trp Leu Gln Thr Glu Glu Glu Glu
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His Ser Cys Leu Glu Gln Ala Ser
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<210> 17
 <211> 37
 <212> DNA
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<220>
 <223> Primer targeted to Homo sapiens

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<210> 18
 <211> 34
 <212> DNA
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<220>
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<400> 18
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<210> 19
 <211> 34
 <212> DNA
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<400> 19
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<210> 20
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<400> 20
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<210> 21
<211> 24
<212> DNA
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<223> Primer targeted to Homo sapiens

<400> 21
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<210> 22
<211> 23
<212> DNA
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<220>
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<400> 22
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<210> 23
<211> 31
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<223> Primer targeted to Homo sapiens

<400> 23
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<210> 24
<211> 25
<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Primer targeted to Homo sapiens

<400> 24

gtggtaccca tgaggcctgc tccag

25

<210> 25

<211> 33

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Primer targeted to Homo sapiens

<400> 25

ttttactcga gatggacgaa ctgttcccc tca

33

<210> 26

<211> 33

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

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<223> Primer targeted to Homo sapiens

<400> 26

ttttgaagct tggagctgat ctgactcagc agg

33

<210> 27

<211> 31

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Primer targeted to Homo sapiens

<400> 27

gtaagcttac atgagctggt caccttcct g

31

<210> 28

<211> 26

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Primer targeted to Homo sapiens

<400> 28

gtggtacctc atgaggcctg ctccag

26

<210> 29
<211> 34
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> Primer targeted to Homo sapiens

<400> 29
gtaagcttcc accatgatga atctcctccg aaac

34

JA

PCT09

RAW SEQUENCE LISTING

PATENT APPLICATION: US/09/806,701

DATE: 08/30/2001

TIME: 11:41:14

Input Set : A:\ES.txt

Output Set: N:\CRF3\08302001\I806701.raw

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3 <110> APPLICANT: ARKHAMMAR, Per O. et al.

5 <120> TITLE OF INVENTION: SPECIFIC THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS OBTAINED BY INTERFERENCE

WITH

6 REDISTRIBUTION AND/OR TARGETING OF CYCLIC NUCLEOTIDE PHOSPHODIESTERASES OF I-

7 KAPPA-B KINASES

9 <130> FILE REFERENCE: 0459-0573P

11 <140> CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: 09/806,701

12 <141> CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-04-04

14 <160> NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 29

16 <170> SOFTWARE: PatentIn version 3.1

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19 <211> LENGTH: 2793

20 <212> TYPE: DNA

21 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

23 <220> FEATURE:

24 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: fusion between Aequorea victoria and human ✓

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27 <221> NAME/KEY: CDS

28 <222> LOCATION: (1)..(2793)

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35 1 5 10 15

37 ttt gat gtg gac aat ggc aca tct gcg gga cgg agt ccc ttg gat ccc 96

38 Phe Asp Val Asp Asn Gly Thr Ser Ala Gly Arg Ser Pro Leu Asp Pro

39 20 25 30

41 atg acc agc cca gga tcc ggg cta att ctc caa gca aat ttt gtc cac 144

42 Met Thr Ser Pro Gly Ser Gly Leu Ile Leu Gln Ala Asn Phe Val His

43 35 40 45

45 agt caa cga cgg gag tcc ttc ctg tat cga tcc gac agc gat tat gac 192

46 Ser Gln Arg Arg Glu Ser Phe Leu Tyr Arg Ser Asp Ser Asp Tyr Asp

47 50 55 60

49 ctc tct cca aag tct atg tcc cgg aac tcc tcc att gcc agt gat ata 240

50 Leu Ser Pro Lys Ser Met Ser Arg Asn Ser Ser Ile Ala Ser Asp Ile

51 65 70 75 80

53 cac gga gat gac ttg att gtg act cca ttt gct cag gtc ttg gcc agt 288

54 His Gly Asp Asp Leu Ile Val Thr Pro Phe Ala Gln Val Leu Ala Ser

55 85 90 95

57 ctg cga act gta cga aac aac ttt gct gca tta act aat ttg caa gat 336

58 Leu Arg Thr Val Arg Asn Asn Phe Ala Ala Leu Thr Asn Leu Gln Asp

59 100 105 110

61 cga gca cct agc aaa aga tca ccc atg tgc aac caa cca tcc atc aac 384

62 Arg Ala Pro Ser Lys Arg Ser Pro Met Cys Asn Gln Pro Ser Ile Asn

63 115 120 125

65 aaa gcc acc ata aca gag gag gcc tac cag aaa ctg gcc agc gag acc 432

66 Lys Ala Thr Ile Thr Glu Ala Tyr Gln Lys Leu Ala Ser Glu Thr

67 130 135 140

RAW SEQUENCE LISTING

DATE: 08/30/2001

PATENT APPLICATION: US/09/806,701

TIME: 11:41:14

Input Set : A:\ES.txt

Output Set: N:\CRF3\08302001\I806701.raw

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71	145					150				155						160	
73	agg	cac	tcc	gtc	agt	gag	atg	gcc	tcc	aac	aag	ttt	aaa	agg	atg	ctt	528
74	Arg	His	Ser	Val	Ser	Glu	Met	Ala	Ser	Asn	Lys	Phe	Lys	Arg	Met	Leu	
75					165					170						175	
77	aat	cgg	gag	ctc	acc	cat	ctc	tct	gaa	atg	agt	cgg	tct	gga	aat	caa	576
78	Asn	Arg	Glu	Leu	Thr	His	Leu	Ser	Glu	Met	Ser	Arg	Ser	Gly	Asn	Gln	
79				180					185					190			
81	gtg	tca	gag	ttt	ata	tca	aac	aca	ttc	tta	gat	aag	caa	cat	gaa	gtg	624
82	Val	Ser	Glu	Phe	Ile	Ser	Asn	Thr	Phe	Leu	Asp	Lys	Gln	His	Glu	Val	
83		195						200					205				
85	gaa	att	cct	tct	cca	act	cag	aag	gaa	aag	gag	aaa	aag	aaa	aga	cca	672
86	Glu	Ile	Pro	Ser	Pro	Thr	Gln	Lys	Glu	Lys	Glu	Lys	Lys	Lys	Arg	Pro	
87		210					215					220					
89	atg	tct	cag	atc	agt	gga	gtc	aag	aaa	ttg	atg	cac	agc	tct	agt	ctg	720
90	Met	Ser	Gln	Ile	Ser	Gly	Val	Lys	Lys	Leu	Met	His	Ser	Ser	Ser	Leu	
91	225					230					235					240	
93	act	aat	tca	agt	atc	cca	agg	ttt	gga	gtt	aaa	act	gaa	caa	gaa	gat	768
94	Thr	Asn	Ser	Ser	Ile	Pro	Arg	Phe	Gly	Val	Lys	Thr	Glu	Gln	Glu	Asp	
95				245						250						255	
97	gtc	ctt	gcc	aag	gaa	cta	gaa	gat	gtg	aac	aaa	tgg	ggt	ctt	cat	gtt	816
98	Val	Leu	Ala	Lys	Glu	Leu	Glu	Asp	Val	Asn	Lys	Trp	Gly	Leu	His	Val	
99				260						265						270	
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102	Phe	Arg	Ile	Ala	Glu	Leu	Ser	Gly	Asn	Arg	Pro	Leu	Thr	Val	Ile	Met	
103			275					280					285				
105	cac	acc	att	ttt	cag	gaa	cgg	gat	tta	tta	aaa	aca	ttt	aaa	att	cca	912
106	His	Thr	Ile	Phe	Gln	Glu	Arg	Asp	Leu	Leu	Lys	Thr	Phe	Lys	Ile	Pro	
107		290					295					300					
109	gta	gat	act	tta	att	aca	tat	ctt	atg	act	ctc	gaa	gac	cat	tac	cat	960
110	Val	Asp	Thr	Leu	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Met	Thr	Leu	Glu	Asp	His	Tyr	His	
111	305					310					315					320	
113	gct	gat	gtg	gcc	tat	cac	aac	aat	atc	cat	gct	gca	gat	gtt	gtc	cag	1008
114	Ala	Asp	Val	Ala	Tyr	His	Asn	Asn	Ile	His	Ala	Ala	Asp	Val	Val	Gln	
115				325						330						335	
117	tct	act	cat	gtg	cta	tta	tct	aca	cct	gct	ttg	gag	gct	gtg	ttt	aca	1056
118	Ser	Thr	His	Val	Leu	Leu	Ser	Thr	Pro	Ala	Leu	Glu	Ala	Val	Phe	Thr	
119			340						345					350			
121	gat	ttg	gag	att	ctt	gca	gca	att	ttt	gcc	agt	gca	ata	cat	gat	gta	1104
122	Asp	Leu	Glu	Ile	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ile	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ile	His	Asp	Val	
123		355					360						365				
125	gat	cat	cct	ggt	gtg	tcc	aat	caa	ttt	ctg	atc	aat	aca	aac	tct	gaa	1152
126	Asp	His	Pro	Gly	Val	Ser	Asn	Gln	Phe	Leu	Ile	Asn	Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	
127		370				375						380					
129	ctt	gcc	ttg	atg	tac	aat	gat	tcc	tca	gtc	tta	gag	aac	cat	cat	ttg	1200
130	Leu	Ala	Leu	Met	Tyr	Asn	Asp	Ser	Ser	Val	Leu	Glu	Asn	His	His	Leu	
131	385					390					395					400	
133	gct	gtg	ggc	ttt	aaa	ttg	ctt	cag	gaa	gaa	aac	tgt	gac	att	ttc	cag	1248

RAW SEQUENCE LISTING

DATE: 08/30/2001

PATENT APPLICATION: US/09/806,701

TIME: 11:41:14

Input Set : A:\ES.txt

Output Set: N:\CRF3\08302001\I806701.raw

134	Ala	Val	Gly	Phe	Lys	Leu	Leu	Gln	Glu	Glu	Asn	Cys	Asp	Ile	Phe	Gln	
135					405					410					415		
137	aat	ttg	acc	aaa	aaa	caa	aga	caa	tct	tta	agg	aaa	atg	gtc	att	gac	1296
138	Asn	Leu	Thr	Lys	Lys	Gln	Arg	Gln	Ser	Leu	Arg	Lys	Met	Val	Ile	Asp	
139				420					425					430			
141	atc	gta	ctt	gca	aca	gat	atg	tca	aaa	cac	atg	aat	cta	ctg	gct	gat	1344
142	Ile	Val	Leu	Ala	Thr	Asp	Met	Ser	Lys	His	Met	Asn	Leu	Leu	Ala	Asp	
143			435				440						445				
145	ttg	aag	act	atg	gtt	gaa	act	aag	aaa	gtg	aca	agc	tct	gga	gtt	ctt	1392
146	Leu	Lys	Thr	Met	Val	Glu	Thr	Lys	Lys	Val	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Val	Leu	
147		450					455					460					
149	ctt	ctt	gat	aat	tat	tcc	gat	agg	att	cag	gtt	ctt	cag	aat	atg	gtg	1440
150	Leu	Leu	Asp	Asn	Tyr	Ser	Asp	Arg	Ile	Gln	Val	Leu	Gln	Asn	Met	Val	
151	465					470				475					480		
153	cac	tgt	gca	gat	ctg	agc	aac	cca	aca	aag	cct	ctc	cag	ctg	tac	cgc	1488
154	His	Cys	Ala	Asp	Leu	Ser	Asn	Pro	Thr	Lys	Pro	Leu	Gln	Leu	Tyr	Arg	
155				485						490					495		
157	cag	tgg	acg	gac	cgg	ata	atg	gag	gag	ttc	ttc	cgc	caa	gga	gac	cga	1536
158	Gln	Trp	Thr	Asp	Arg	Ile	Met	Glu	Glu	Phe	Phe	Arg	Gln	Gly	Asp	Arg	
159				500					505				510				
161	gag	agg	gaa	cgt	ggc	atg	gag	ata	agc	ccc	atg	tgt	gac	aag	cac	aat	1584
162	Glu	Arg	Glu	Arg	Gly	Met	Glu	Ile	Ser	Pro	Met	Cys	Asp	Lys	His	Asn	
163			515				520					525					
165	gct	tcc	gtg	gaa	aaa	tca	cag	gtg	ggc	ttc	ata	gac	tat	att	gtt	cat	1632
166	Ala	Ser	Val	Glu	Lys	Ser	Gln	Val	Gly	Phe	Ile	Asp	Tyr	Ile	Val	His	
167		530				535						540					
169	ccc	ctc	tgg	gag	aca	tgg	gca	gac	ctc	gtc	cac	cct	gac	gcc	cag	gat	1680
170	Pro	Leu	Trp	Glu	Thr	Trp	Ala	Asp	Leu	Val	His	Pro	Asp	Ala	Gln	Asp	
171	545				550					555					560		
173	att	ttg	gac	act	ttg	gag	gac	aat	cgt	gaa	tgg	tac	cag	agc	aca	atc	1728
174	Ile	Leu	Asp	Thr	Leu	Glu	Asp	Asn	Arg	Glu	Trp	Tyr	Gln	Ser	Thr	Ile	
175				565					570				575				
177	cct	cag	agc	ccc	tct	cct	gca	cct	gat	gac	cca	gag	gag	ggc	cgg	cag	1776
178	Pro	Gln	Ser	Pro	Ser	Pro	Ala	Pro	Asp	Asp	Pro	Glu	Glu	Gly	Arg	Gln	
179				580					585				590				
181	ggt	caa	act	gag	aaa	ttc	cag	ttt	gaa	cta	act	tta	gag	gaa	gat	ggt	1824
182	Gly	Gln	Thr	Glu	Lys	Phe	Gln	Phe	Glu	Leu	Thr	Leu	Glu	Glu	Asp	Gly	
183			595				600					605					
185	gag	tca	gac	acg	gaa	aag	gac	agt	ggc	agt	caa	gtg	gaa	gaa	gac	act	1872
186	Glu	Ser	Asp	Thr	Glu	Lys	Asp	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gln	Val	Glu	Glu	Asp	Thr	
187		610				615						620					
189	agc	tgc	agt	gac	tcc	aag	act	ctt	tgt	act	caa	gac	tca	gag	tct	act	1920
190	Ser	Cys	Ser	Asp	Ser	Lys	Thr	Leu	Cys	Thr	Gln	Asp	Ser	Glu	Ser	Thr	
191	625				630					635					640		
193	gaa	att	ccc	ctt	gat	gaa	cag	gtt	gaa	gag	gag	gca	gta	ggg	gaa	gaa	1968
194	Glu	Ile	Pro	Leu	Asp	Glu	Gln	Val	Glu	Glu	Glu	Ala	Val	Gly	Glu	Glu	
195				645					650				655				
197	gag	gaa	agc	cag	cct	gaa	gcc	tgt	gtc	ata	gat	gat	cgt	tct	cct	gac	2016
198	Glu	Glu	Ser	Gln	Pro	Glu	Ala	Cys	Val	Ile	Asp	Asp	Arg	Ser	Pro	Asp	

RAW SEQUENCE LISTING

DATE: 08/30/2001

PATENT APPLICATION: US/09/806,701

TIME: 11:41:14

Input Set : A:\ES.txt

Output Set: N:\CRF3\08302001\I806701.raw

199	660	665	670	
201 acg acg gga att ctg cag tcg acg gta ccg cgg gcc cgg gat cca ccg				2064
202 Thr Thr Gly Ile Leu Gln Ser Thr Val Pro Arg Ala Arg Asp Pro Pro				
203 675 680 685				
205 gtc gcc acc atg gtg agc aag ggc gag gag ctg ttc acc ggg gtg gtg				2112
206 Val Ala Thr Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val				
207 690 695 700				
209 ccc atc ctg gtc gag ctg gac ggc gac gta aac ggc cac aag ttc agc				2160
210 Pro Ile Leu Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser				
211 705 710 715 720				
213 gtg tcc ggc gag ggc gag ggc gat gcc acc tac ggc aag ctg acc ctg				2208
214 Val Ser Gly Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu				
215 725 730 735				
217 aag ttc atc tgc acc acc ggc aag ctg ccc gtg ccc tgg ccc acc ctc				2256
218 Lys Phe Ile Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu				
219 740 745 750				
221 gtg acc acc ctg acc tac ggc gtg cag tgc ttc agc cgc tac ccc gac				2304
222 Val Thr Thr Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp				
223 755 760 765				
225 cac atg aag cag cac gac ttc ttc aag tcc gcc atg ccc gaa ggc tac				2352
226 His Met Lys Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr				
227 770 775 780				
229 gtc cag gag cgc acc atc ttc ttc aag gac gac ggc aac tac aag acc				2400
230 Val Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr				
231 785 790 795 800				
233 cgc gcc gag gtg aag ttc gag ggc gac acc ctg gtg aac cgc atc gag				2448
234 Arg Ala Glu Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu				
235 805 810 815				
237 ctg aag ggc atc gac ttc aag gag gac ggc aac atc ctg ggg cac aag				2496
238 Leu Lys Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys				
239 820 825 830				
241 ctg gag tac aac tac aac agc cac aac gtc tat atc atg gcc gac aag				2544
242 Leu Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys				
243 835 840 845				
245 cag aag aac ggc atc aag gtg aac ttc aag atc cgc cac aac atc gag				2592
246 Gln Lys Asn Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu				
247 850 855 860				
249 gac ggc agc gtg cag ctc gcc gac cac tac cag cag aac acc ccc atc				2640
250 Asp Gly Ser Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile				
251 865 870 875 880				
253 ggc gac ggc ccc gtg ctg ctg ccc gac aac cac tac ctg agc acc cag				2688
254 Gly Asp Gly Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln				
255 885 890 895				
257 tcc gcc ctg agc aaa gac ccc aac gag aag cgc gat cac atg gtc ctg				2736
258 Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu				
259 900 905 910				
261 ctg gag ttc gtg acc gcc gcc ggg atc act ctc ggc atg gac gag ctg				2784
262 Leu Glu Phe Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu				
263 915 920 925				

RAW SEQUENCE LISTING

DATE: 08/30/2001

PATENT APPLICATION: US/09/806,701

TIME: 11:41:14

Input Set : A:\ES.txt

Output Set: N:\CRF3\08302001\I806701.raw

265 tac aag taa 2793

266 Tyr Lys

267 930

270 <210> SEQ ID NO: 2

271 <211> LENGTH: 930

272 <212> TYPE: PRT

273 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

275 <220> FEATURE:

276 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: fusion between Aequorea victoria and human ✓

278 <400> SEQUENCE: 2

280 Met Met His Val Asn Asn Phe Pro Phe Arg Arg His Ser Trp Ile Cys

281 1 5 10 15

284 Phe Asp Val Asp Asn Gly Thr Ser Ala Gly Arg Ser Pro Leu Asp Pro

285 20 25 30

288 Met Thr Ser Pro Gly Ser Gly Leu Ile Leu Gln Ala Asn Phe Val His

289 35 40 45

292 Ser Gln Arg Arg Glu Ser Phe Leu Tyr Arg Ser Asp Ser Asp Tyr Asp

293 50 55 60

296 Leu Ser Pro Lys Ser Met Ser Arg Asn Ser Ser Ile Ala Ser Asp Ile

297 65 70 75 80

300 His Gly Asp Asp Leu Ile Val Thr Pro Phe Ala Gln Val Leu Ala Ser

301 85 90 95

304 Leu Arg Thr Val Arg Asn Asn Phe Ala Leu Thr Asn Leu Gln Asp

305 100 105 110

308 Arg Ala Pro Ser Lys Arg Ser Pro Met Cys Asn Gln Pro Ser Ile Asn

309 115 120 125

312 Lys Ala Thr Ile Thr Glu Glu Ala Tyr Gln Lys Leu Ala Ser Glu Thr

313 130 135 140

316 Leu Glu Glu Leu Asp Trp Cys Leu Asp Gln Leu Glu Thr Leu Gln Thr

317 145 150 155 160

320 Arg His Ser Val Ser Glu Met Ala Ser Asn Lys Phe Lys Arg Met Leu

321 165 170 175

324 Asn Arg Glu Leu Thr His Leu Ser Glu Met Ser Arg Ser Gly Asn Gln

325 180 185 190

328 Val Ser Glu Phe Ile Ser Asn Thr Phe Leu Asp Lys Gln His Glu Val

329 195 200 205

332 Glu Ile Pro Ser Pro Thr Gln Lys Glu Lys Glu Lys Lys Arg Pro

333 210 215 220

336 Met Ser Gln Ile Ser Gly Val Lys Lys Leu Met His Ser Ser Ser Leu

337 225 230 235 240

340 Thr Asn Ser Ser Ile Pro Arg Phe Gly Val Lys Thr Glu Gln Glu Asp

341 245 250 255

344 Val Leu Ala Lys Glu Leu Glu Asp Val Asn Lys Trp Gly Leu His Val

345 260 265 270

348 Phe Arg Ile Ala Glu Leu Ser Gly Asn Arg Pro Leu Thr Val Ile Met

349 275 280 285

352 His Thr Ile Phe Gln Glu Arg Asp Leu Leu Lys Thr Phe Lys Ile Pro

353 290 295 300

356 Val Asp Thr Leu Ile Thr Tyr Leu Met Thr Leu Glu Asp His Tyr His

STATISTICS SUMMARY

PATENT APPLICATION: US/09/806,701

DATE: 08/30/2001

TIME: 11:41:15

Input Set : A:\ES.txt

Output Set: N:\CRF3\08302001\I806701.raw

Application Serial Number: US/09/806,701

Alpha or Numeric: Numeric

Application Class:

Application File Date: 04-04-2001

Art Unit: PCT09

Software Application: PatentIn

Total Number of Sequences: 29

Total Nucleotides: 22917

Total Amino Acids: 7497

Number of Errors: 0

Number of Warnings: 0

Number of Corrections: 0

MESSAGE SUMMARY

US/09/806,701

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Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr Asn Asp Ser Ser Val Leu Glu Asn His His Leu	
385 390 395 400	
gct gtg ggc ttt aaa ttg ctt cag gaa gaa aac tgt gac att ttc cag	1248
Ala Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Glu Asn Cys Asp Ile Phe Gln	
405 410 415	
aat ttg acc aaa aaa caa aga caa tct tta agg aaa atg gtc att gac	1296
Asn Leu Thr Lys Lys Gln Arg Gln Ser Leu Arg Lys Met Val Ile Asp	
420 425 430	
atc gta ctt gca aca gat atg tca aaa cac atg aat cta ctg gct gat	1344
Ile Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Asn Leu Leu Ala Asp	
435 440 445	
ttg aag act atg gtt gaa act aag aaa gtg aca agc tct gga gtt ctt	1392
Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser Ser Gly Val Leu	
450 455 460	
ctt ctt gat aat tat tcc gat agg att cag gtt ctt cag aat atg gtg	1440
Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Ser Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Gln Asn Met Val	
465 470 475 480	
cac tgt gca gat ctg agc aac cca aca aag cct ctc cag ctg tac cgc	1488
His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Pro Leu Gln Leu Tyr Arg	
485 490 495	
cag tgg acg gac cgg ata atg gag gag ttc ttc cgc caa gga gac cga	1536
Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Glu Glu Phe Phe Arg Gln Gly Asp Arg	
500 505 510	
gag agg gaa cgt ggc atg gag ata agc ccc atg tgt gac aag cac aat	1584
Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys His Asn	
515 520 525	
gct tcc gtg gaa aaa tca cag gtg ggc ttc ata gac tat att gtt cat	1632
Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile Val His	
530 535 540	
ccc ctc tgg gag aca tgg gca gac ctc gtc cac cct gac gcc cag gat	1680
Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val His Pro Asp Ala Gln Asp	
545 550 555 560	
att ttg gac act ttg gag gac aat cgt gaa tgg tac cag agc aca atc	1728
Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Glu Trp Tyr Gln Ser Thr Ile	
565 570 575	
cct cag agc ccc tct cct gca cct gat gac cca gag gag ggc cgg cag	1776
Pro Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Ala Pro Asp Asp Pro Glu Glu Gly Arg Gln	
580 585 590	
ggt caa act gag aaa ttc cag ttt gaa cta act tta gag gaa gat ggt	1824
Gly Gln Thr Glu Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu Asp Gly	
595 600 605	

gag tca gac acg gaa aag gac agt ggc agt caa gtg gaa gaa gac act	1872
Glu Ser Asp Thr Glu Lys Asp Ser Gly Ser Gln Val Glu Glu Asp Thr	
610 615 620	
agc tgc agt gac tcc aag act ctt tgt act caa gac tca gag tct act	1920
Ser Cys Ser Asp Ser Lys Thr Leu Cys Thr Gln Asp Ser Glu Ser Thr	
625 630 635 640	
gaa att ccc ctt gat gaa cag gtt gaa gag gag gca gta ggg gaa gaa	1968
Glu Ile Pro Leu Asp Glu Gln Val Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Gly Glu Glu	
645 650 655	
gag gaa agc cag cct gaa gcc tgt gtc ata gat gat cgt tct cct gac	2016
Glu Glu Ser Gln Pro Glu Ala Cys Val Ile Asp Asp Arg Ser Pro Asp	
660 665 670	
acg acg gga att ctg cag tgc acg gta ccg cgg gcc cgg gat cca ccg	2064
Thr Thr Gly Ile Leu Gln Ser Thr Val Pro Arg Ala Arg Asp Pro Pro	
675 680 685	
gtc gcc acc atg gtg agc aag ggc gag gag ctg ttc acc ggg gtg gtg	2112
Val Ala Thr Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val	
690 695 700	
ccc atc ctg gtc gag ctg gac ggc gac gta aac ggc cac aag ttc agc	2160
Pro Ile Leu Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser	
705 710 715 720	
gtg tcc ggc gag ggc gag ggc gat gcc acc tac ggc aag ctg acc ctg	2208
Val Ser Gly Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu	
725 730 735	
aag ttc atc tgc acc acc ggc aag ctg ccc gtg ccc tgg ccc acc ctc	2256
Lys Phe Ile Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu	
740 745 750	
gtg acc acc ctg acc tac ggc gtg cag tgc ttc agc cgc tac ccc gac	2304
Val Thr Thr Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp	
755 760 765	
cac atg aag cag cac gac ttc ttc aag tcc gcc atg ccc gaa ggc tac	2352
His Met Lys Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr	
770 775 780	
gtc cag gag cgc acc atc ttc ttc aag gac gac ggc aac tac aag acc	2400
Val Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr	
785 790 795 800	
cgc gcc gag gtg aag ttc gag ggc gac acc ctg gtg aac cgc atc gag	2448
Arg Ala Glu Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu	
805 810 815	
ctg aag ggc atc gac ttc aag gag gac ggc aac atc ctg ggg cac aag	2496
Leu Lys Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys	
820 825 830	
ctg gag tac aac tac aac agc cac aac gtc tat atc atg gcc gac aag	2544
Leu Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys	
835 840 845	

FOOTNOTES TO SEQUENCE

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 850 855 860

gac ggc agc gtg cag ctc gcc gac cac tac cag cag aac acc ccc atc 2640
 Asp Gly Ser Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile
 865 870 875 880

ggc gac ggc ccc gtg ctg ctg ccc gac aac cac tac ctg agc acc cag 2688
 Gly Asp Gly Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln
 885 890 895

tcc gcc ctg agc aaa gac ccc aac gag aag cgc gat cac atg gtc ctg 2736
 Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu
 900 905 910

ctg gag ttc gtg acc gcc gcc ggg atc act ctc ggc atg gac gag ctg 2784
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tac aag taa 2793
 Tyr Lys *
 930

<210> 2

<211> 930

<212> PRT

<213> Aequorea victoria and human

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 20 25 30
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 35 40 45
 Ser Gln Arg Arg Glu Ser Phe Leu Tyr Arg Ser Asp Ser Asp Tyr Asp
 50 55 60
 Leu Ser Pro Lys Ser Met Ser Arg Asn Ser Ser Ile Ala Ser Asp Ile
 65 70 75 80
 His Gly Asp Asp Leu Ile Val Thr Pro Phe Ala Gln Val Leu Ala Ser
 85 90 95
 Leu Arg Thr Val Arg Asn Asn Phe Ala Ala Leu Thr Asn Leu Gln Asp
 100 105 110
 Arg Ala Pro Ser Lys Arg Ser Pro Met Cys Asn Gln Pro Ser Ile Asn
 115 120 125
 Lys Ala Thr Ile Thr Glu Glu Ala Tyr Gln Lys Leu Ala Ser Glu Thr
 130 135 140
 Leu Glu Glu Leu Asp Trp Cys Leu Asp Gln Leu Glu Thr Leu Gln Thr
 145 150 155 160
 Arg His Ser Val Ser Glu Met Ala Ser Asn Lys Phe Lys Arg Met Leu
 165 170 175
 Asn Arg Glu Leu Thr His Leu Ser Glu Met Ser Arg Ser Gly Asn Gln
 180 185 190
 Val Ser Glu Phe Ile Ser Asn Thr Phe Leu Asp Lys Gln His Glu Val
 195 200 205
 Glu Ile Pro Ser Pro Thr Gln Lys Glu Lys Glu Lys Lys Lys Arg Pro


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1				5					10					15		
ggc	agc	gac	agc	gcc	ggc	ggg	gcc	acg	ctc	aaa	gcc	ccc	aag	cat	ctc	96
Gly	Ser	Asp	Ser	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Thr	Leu	Lys	Ala	Pro	Lys	His	Leu	
			20					25					30			
tgg	agg	cac	gag	cag	cac	cac	cag	tac	ccg	ctc	cgg	cag	ccc	cag	ttc	144
Trp	Arg	His	Glu	Gln	His	His	Gln	Tyr	Pro	Leu	Arg	Gln	Pro	Gln	Phe	
		35					40					45				
cgc	ctc	ctg	cat	ccc	cat	cac	cac	ctg	ccc	ccg	ccg	ccg	cca	ccc	tcg	192
Arg	Leu	Leu	His	Pro	His	His	His	Leu	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	
	50					55					60					

ccc Pro 65	cag Gln	ccc Pro	cag Gln	ccc Pro	cag Gln 70	tgt Cys	ccg Pro	cta Leu	cag Gln	ccg Pro 75	ccg Pro	ccg Pro	ccg Pro	ccc Pro	ccc Pro 80	240
ctg Leu	ccg Pro	ccg Pro	ccc Pro	ccg Pro 85	ccg Pro	ccg Pro	ccc Pro	ggg Gly	gct Ala 90	gcc Ala	cgc Arg	ggc Gly	cgc Arg	tac Tyr 95	gcc Ala	288
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 Ile Leu Gln Ala Asn Phe Val His Ser Gln Arg Arg Glu Ser Phe Leu
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Trp Leu Asp Asp His Trp Asp Phe Thr Phe Ser Tyr Phe Val Arg Lys	
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Ile Pro Val Cys Lys Glu Gly Ile Arg Gly His Thr Glu Ser Cys Ser	
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Cys Pro Leu Gln Gln Ser Pro Arg Ala Asp Asn Ser Val Pro Gly Thr	
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Asn Val Ala Tyr His Asn Trp Arg His Ala Phe Asn Thr Ala Gln Cys	
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Thr His Val Ser Glu Asp Cys Phe Pro Leu Leu Asp Gly Cys Arg Lys	
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Arg Asp Pro Pro Val Ala Thr Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe	
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Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly	
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His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly	
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Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro	
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Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser	
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Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met	
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ccc gaa ggc tac gtc cag gag cgc acc atc ttc ttc aag gac gac ggc	2976
Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly	
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Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val	
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Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile	
1010 1015 1020	
ctg ggg cac aag ctg gag tac aac tac aac agc cac aac gtc tat atc	3120
Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile	
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Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg	

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His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser Val	Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln		
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aac acc ccc atc ggc gac ggc ccc gtg	ctg ctg ccc gac aac cac tac		3264
Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly Pro Val	Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr		
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ctg agc acc cag tcc gcc ctg agc aaa	gac ccc aac gag aag cgc gat		3312
Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys	Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp		
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His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val Thr	Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly		
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Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys *			
1125			

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<213> Aequorea victoria and human

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Trp Leu Asp Asp His Trp Asp Phe Thr	Phe Ser Tyr Phe Val Arg Lys
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Ala Thr Arg Glu Met Val Asn Ala Trp	Phe Ala Glu Arg Val His Thr
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Cys Pro Leu Gln Gln Ser Pro Arg Ala	Asp Asn Ser Val Pro Gly Thr
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Pro Thr Arg Lys Ile Ser Ala Ser Glu	Phe Asp Arg Pro Leu Arg Pro
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115 120 125	
Glu Lys Lys Glu Gln Met Pro Leu Thr	Pro Pro Arg Phe Asp His Asp
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Glu Gly Asp Gln Cys Ser Arg Leu Leu	Glu Leu Val Lys Asp Ile Ser
145 150 155 160	
Ser His Leu Asp Val Thr Ala Leu Cys	His Lys Ile Phe Leu His Ile
165 170 175	
His Gly Leu Ile Ser Ala Asp Arg Tyr	Ser Leu Phe Leu Val Cys Glu
180 185 190	
Asp Ser Ser Asn Asp Lys Phe Leu Ile	Ser Arg Leu Phe Asp Val Ala
195 200 205	
Glu Gly Ser Thr Leu Glu Glu Val Ser	Asn Asn Cys Ile Arg Leu Glu
210 215 220	
Trp Asn Lys Gly Ile Val Gly His Val	Ala Ala Leu Gly Glu Pro Leu
225 230 235 240	

Asn Ile Lys Asp Ala Tyr Glu Asp Pro Arg Phe Asn Ala Glu Val Asp
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 Gln Ile Thr Gly Tyr Lys Thr Gln Ser Ile Leu Cys Met Pro Ile Lys
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 Asn His Arg Glu Glu Val Val Gly Val Ala Gln Ala Ile Asn Lys Lys
 275 280 285
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 Ala Tyr Leu Ala Phe Cys Gly Ile Val Leu His Asn Ala Gln Leu Tyr
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 Glu Thr Ser Leu Leu Glu Asn Lys Arg Asn Gln Val Leu Leu Asp Leu
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 Ala Ser Leu Ile Phe Glu Glu Gln Gln Ser Leu Glu Val Ile Leu Lys
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 Lys Ile Ala Ala Thr Ile Ile Ser Phe Met Gln Val Gln Lys Cys Thr
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 Ile Phe Ile Val Asp Glu Asp Cys Ser Asp Ser Phe Ser Ser Val Phe
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 His Met Glu Cys Glu Glu Leu Glu Lys Ser Ser Asp Thr Leu Thr Arg
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 Glu His Asp Ala Asn Lys Ile Asn Tyr Met Tyr Ala Gln Tyr Val Lys
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 Asn Thr Met Glu Pro Leu Asn Ile Pro Asp Val Ser Lys Asp Lys Arg
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 Phe Pro Trp Thr Thr Glu Asn Thr Gly Asn Val Asn Gln Gln Cys Ile
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 Arg Ser Leu Leu Cys Thr Pro Ile Lys Asn Gly Lys Lys Asn Lys Val
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 Ile Gly Val Cys Gln Leu Val Asn Lys Met Glu Glu Asn Thr Gly Lys
 465 470 475 480
 Val Lys Pro Phe Asn Arg Asn Asp Glu Gln Phe Leu Glu Ala Phe Val
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 Ile Phe Cys Gly Leu Gly Ile Gln Asn Thr Gln Met Tyr Glu Ala Val
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 Arg Met Phe Thr Asp Leu Asn Leu Val Gln Asn Phe Gln Met Lys His
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 Glu Val Leu Cys Arg Trp Ile Leu Ser Val Lys Lys Asn Tyr Arg Lys
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 Asn Val Ala Tyr His Asn Trp Arg His Ala Phe Asn Thr Ala Gln Cys
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 Met Phe Ala Ala Leu Lys Ala Gly Lys Ile Gln Asn Lys Leu Thr Asp
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 Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Leu Leu Ile Ala Ala Leu Ser His Asp Leu Asp
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 His Arg Gly Val Asn Asn Ser Tyr Ile Gln Arg Ser Glu His Pro Leu
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 Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Ala Ile Cys Leu Gln Leu Tyr Glu Ala Leu
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 His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly
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 995 1000 1005
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 Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr
 1075 1080 1085
 Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp
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Met Lys Glu Arg Leu Gly Thr Gly Gly Phe Gly Asn Val Ile Arg Trp	
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His Asn Gln Glu Thr Gly Glu Gln Ile Ala Ile Lys Gln Cys Arg Gln	
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Glu Leu Ser Pro Arg Asn Arg Glu Arg Trp Cys Leu Glu Ile Gln Ile	
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Met Arg Arg Leu Thr His Pro Asn Val Val Ala Ala Arg Asp Val Pro	
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Glu Gly Met Gln Asn Leu Ala Pro Asn Asp Leu Pro Leu Leu Ala Met	
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Glu Tyr Cys Gln Gly Gly Asp Leu Arg Lys Tyr Leu Asn Gln Phe Glu	
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Asn Cys Cys Gly Leu Arg Glu Gly Ala Ile Leu Thr Leu Leu Ser Asp	
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Ile Ala Ser Ala Leu Arg Tyr Leu His Glu Asn Arg Ile Ile His Arg	
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Asp Leu Lys Pro Glu Asn Ile Val Leu Gln Gln Gly Glu Gln Arg Leu	
145 150 155 160	
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Ile His Lys Ile Ile Asp Leu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Glu Leu Asp Gln Gly	
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Ser Leu Cys Thr Ser Phe Val Gly Thr Leu Gln Tyr Leu Ala Pro Glu	
180 185 190	
cta ctg gag cag cag aag tac aca gtg acc gtc gac tac tgg agc ttc	624
Leu Leu Glu Gln Gln Lys Tyr Thr Val Thr Val Asp Tyr Trp Ser Phe	
195 200 205	
ggc acc ctg gcc ttt gag tgc atc acg ggc ttc cgg ccc ttc ctc ccc	672
Gly Thr Leu Ala Phe Glu Cys Ile Thr Gly Phe Arg Pro Phe Leu Pro	

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

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cag gga cag cga gcc gcc atg atg aat ctc ctc cga aac aac agc tgc			1392

1392 1344 1296 1248 1200 1152 1104 1056 1008 960 912 864 816 768 720

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ctc	tcc	aaa	atg	aag	aat	tcc	atg	gct	tcc	atg	tct	cag	cag	ctc	aag	1440
Leu	Ser	Lys	Met	Lys	Asn	Ser	Met	Ala	Ser	Met	Ser	Gln	Gln	Leu	Lys	
465					470					475					480	
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Ala	Lys	Leu	Asp	Phe	Phe	Lys	Thr	Ser	Ile	Gln	Ile	Asp	Leu	Glu	Lys	
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tac	agc	gag	caa	acc	gag	ttt	ggg	atc	aca	tca	gat	aaa	ctg	ctg	ctg	1536
Tyr	Ser	Glu	Gln	Thr	Glu	Phe	Gly	Ile	Thr	Ser	Asp	Lys	Leu	Leu	Leu	
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gcc	tgg	agg	gaa	atg	gag	cag	gct	gtg	gag	ctc	tgt	ggg	cgg	gag	aac	1584
Ala	Trp	Arg	Glu	Met	Glu	Gln	Ala	Val	Glu	Leu	Cys	Gly	Arg	Glu	Asn	
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gaa	gtg	aaa	ctc	ctg	gta	gaa	cgg	atg	atg	gct	ctg	cag	acc	gac	att	1632
Glu	Val	Lys	Leu	Leu	Val	Glu	Arg	Met	Met	Ala	Leu	Gln	Thr	Asp	Ile	
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gtg	gac	tta	cag	agg	agc	ccc	atg	ggc	cgg	aag	cag	ggg	gga	acg	ctg	1680
Val	Asp	Leu	Gln	Arg	Ser	Pro	Met	Gly	Arg	Lys	Gln	Gly	Gly	Thr	Leu	
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gac	gac	cta	gag	gag	caa	gca	agg	gag	ctg	tac	agg	aga	cta	agg	gaa	1728
Asp	Asp	Leu	Glu	Glu	Gln	Ala	Arg	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Arg	Leu	Arg	Glu	
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Lys	Pro	Arg	Asp	Gln	Arg	Thr	Glu	Gly	Asp	Ser	Gln	Glu	Met	Val	Arg	
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Leu	Leu	Leu	Gln	Ala	Ile	Gln	Ser	Phe	Glu	Lys	Lys	Val	Arg	Val	Ile	
		595					600					605				
tat	acg	cag	ctc	agt	aaa	act	gtg	gtt	tgc	aag	cag	aag	gcg	ctg	gaa	1872
Tyr	Thr	Gln	Leu	Ser	Lys	Thr	Val	Val	Cys	Lys	Gln	Lys	Ala	Leu	Glu	
		610				615					620					
ctg	ttg	ccc	aag	gtg	gaa	gag	gtg	gtg	agc	tta	atg	aat	gag	gat	gag	1920
Leu	Leu	Pro	Lys	Val	Glu	Glu	Val	Val	Ser	Leu	Met	Asn	Glu	Asp	Glu	
625					630					635					640	
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Lys	Thr	Val	Val	Arg	Leu	Gln	Glu	Lys	Arg	Gln	Lys	Glu	Leu	Trp	Asn	
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ctc	ctg	aag	att	gct	tgt	agc	aag	gtc	cgt	ggt	cct	gtc	agt	gga	agc	2016
Leu	Leu	Lys	Ile	Ala	Cys	Ser	Lys	Val	Arg	Gly	Pro	Val	Ser	Gly	Ser	
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ccg	gat	agc	atg	aat	gcc	tct	cga	ctt	agc	cag	cct	ggg	cag	ctg	atg	2064
Pro	Asp	Ser	Met	Asn	Ala	Ser	Arg	Leu	Ser	Gln	Pro	Gly	Gln	Leu	Met	
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Asn Ala Ile Gln Asp Thr Val Arg Glu Gln Asp Gln Ser Phe Thr Ala	
725 730 735	
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Leu Asp Trp Ser Trp Leu Gln Thr Glu Glu Glu Glu His Ser Cys Leu	
740 745 750	
gag cag gcc tca tgg gta ccg cgg gcc cgg gat cca ccg gtc gcc acc	2304
Glu Gln Ala Ser Trp Val Pro Arg Ala Arg Asp Pro Pro Val Ala Thr	
755 760 765	
atg gtg agc aag ggc gag gag ctg ttc acc ggg gtg gtg ccc atc ctg	2352
Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu	
770 775 780	
gtc gag ctg gac ggc gac gta aac ggc cac aag ttc agc gtg tcc ggc	2400
Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly	
785 790 795 800	
gag ggc gag ggc gat gcc acc tac ggc aag ctg acc ctg aag ttc atc	2448
Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile	
805 810 815	
tgc acc acc ggc aag ctg ccc gtg ccc tgg ccc acc ctc gtg acc acc	2496
Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr	
820 825 830	
ctg acc tac ggc gtg cag tgc ttc agc cgc tac ccc gac cac atg aag	2544
Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys	
835 840 845	
cag cac gac ttc ttc aag tcc gcc atg ccc gaa ggc tac gtc cag gag	2592
Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu	
850 855 860	
cgc acc atc ttc ttc aag gac gac ggc aac tac aag acc cgc gcc gag	2640
Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu	
865 870 875 880	
gtg aag ttc gag ggc gac acc ctg gtg aac cgc atc gag ctg aag ggc	2688
Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly	
885 890 895	
atc gac ttc aag gag gac ggc aac atc ctg ggg cac aag ctg gag tac	2736
Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr	
900 905 910	
aac tac aac agc cac aac gtc tat atc atg gcc gac aag cag aag aac	2784
Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn	
915 920 925	

Asn Ala Ile Gln Asp Thr Val Arg Glu Gln Asp Gln Ser Phe Thr Ala
 725 730 735
 Leu Asp Trp Ser Trp Leu Gln Thr Glu Glu Glu His Ser Cys Leu
 740 745 750
 Glu Gln Ala Ser Trp Val Pro Arg Ala Arg Asp Pro Pro Val Ala Thr
 755 760 765
 Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
 770 775 780
 Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
 785 790 795 800
 Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
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 Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
 820 825 830
 Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
 835 840 845
 Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
 850 855 860
 Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
 865 870 875 880
 Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
 885 890 895
 Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
 900 905 910
 Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn
 915 920 925
 Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser
 930 935 940
 Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly
 945 950 955 960
 Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu
 965 970 975
 Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe
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 <213> Aequorea victoria and human

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tct ggc ccc tat gtg gag atc att gag cag ccc aag cag cgg ggc atg	96
Ser Gly Pro Tyr Val Glu Ile Ile Glu Gln Pro Lys Gln Arg Gly Met	
20 25 30	
cgc ttc cgc tac aag tgc gag ggg cgc tcc gcg ggc agc atc cca ggc	144
Arg Phe Arg Tyr Lys Cys Glu Gly Arg Ser Ala Gly Ser Ile Pro Gly	
35 40 45	

	515					520					525					
tca	gga	gat	gaa	gac	ttc	tcc	tcc	att	gcg	gac	atg	gac	ttc	tca	gcc	1632
Ser	Gly	Asp	Glu	Asp	Phe	Ser	Ser	Ile	Ala	Asp	Met	Asp	Phe	Ser	Ala	
	530					535					540					
ctg	ctg	agt	cag	atc	agc	tcc	aag	ctt	cga	att	ctg	cag	tcg	acg	gta	1680
Leu	Leu	Ser	Gln	Ile	Ser	Ser	Lys	Leu	Arg	Ile	Leu	Gln	Ser	Thr	Val	
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ccg	cgg	gcc	cgg	gat	cca	ccg	gtc	gcc	acc	atg	gtg	agc	aag	ggc	gag	1728
Pro	Arg	Ala	Arg	Asp	Pro	Pro	Val	Ala	Thr	Met	Val	Ser	Lys	Gly	Glu	
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gag	ctg	ttc	acc	ggg	gtg	gtg	ccc	atc	ctg	gtc	gag	ctg	gac	ggc	gac	1776
Glu	Leu	Phe	Thr	Gly	Val	Val	Pro	Ile	Leu	Val	Glu	Leu	Asp	Gly	Asp	
			580					585					590			
gta	aac	ggc	cac	aag	ttc	agc	gtg	tcc	ggc	gag	ggc	gag	ggc	gat	gcc	1824
Val	Asn	Gly	His	Lys	Phe	Ser	Val	Ser	Gly	Glu	Gly	Glu	Gly	Asp	Ala	
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acc	tac	ggc	aag	ctg	acc	ctg	aag	ttc	atc	tgc	acc	acc	ggc	aag	ctg	1872
Thr	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Leu	Thr	Leu	Lys	Phe	Ile	Cys	Thr	Thr	Gly	Lys	Leu	
	610					615					620					
ccc	gtg	ccc	tgg	ccc	acc	ctc	gtg	acc	acc	ctg	acc	tac	ggc	gtg	cag	1920
Pro	Val	Pro	Trp	Pro	Thr	Leu	Val	Thr	Thr	Leu	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Val	Gln	
625					630					635					640	
tgc	ttc	agc	cgc	tac	ccc	gac	cac	atg	aag	cag	cac	gac	ttc	ttc	aag	1968
Cys	Phe	Ser	Arg	Tyr	Pro	Asp	His	Met	Lys	Gln	His	Asp	Phe	Phe	Lys	
				645					650					655		
tcc	gcc	atg	ccc	gaa	ggc	tac	gtc	cag	gag	cgc	acc	atc	ttc	ttc	aag	2016
Ser	Ala	Met	Pro	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Val	Gln	Glu	Arg	Thr	Ile	Phe	Phe	Lys	
			660					665					670			
gac	gac	ggc	aac	tac	aag	acc	cgc	gcc	gag	gtg	aag	ttc	gag	ggc	gac	2064
Asp	Asp	Gly	Asn	Tyr	Lys	Thr	Arg	Ala	Glu	Val	Lys	Phe	Glu	Gly	Asp	
		675					680					685				
acc	ctg	gtg	aac	cgc	atc	gag	ctg	aag	ggc	atc	gac	ttc	aag	gag	gac	2112
Thr	Leu	Val	Asn	Arg	Ile	Glu	Leu	Lys	Gly	Ile	Asp	Phe	Lys	Glu	Asp	
	690					695					700					
ggc	aac	atc	ctg	ggg	cac	aag	ctg	gag	tac	aac	tac	aac	agc	cac	aac	2160
Gly	Asn	Ile	Leu	Gly	His	Lys	Leu	Glu	Tyr	Asn	Tyr	Asn	Ser	His	Asn	
705					710					715					720	
gtc	tat	atc	atg	gcc	gac	aag	cag	aag	aac	ggc	atc	aag	gtg	aac	ttc	2208
Val	Tyr	Ile	Met	Ala	Asp	Lys	Gln	Lys	Asn	Gly	Ile	Lys	Val	Asn	Phe	
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[illegible]

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<211> 809
<212> PRT
<213> Aequorea victoria and human
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Arg	Phe	Arg	Tyr	Lys	Cys	Glu	Gly	Arg	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ile	Pro	Gly
35															
Glu	Arg	Ser	Thr	Asp	Thr	Thr	Lys	Thr	His	Pro	Thr	Ile	Lys	Ile	Asn
50															
Gly	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Thr	Val	Arg	Ile	Ser	Leu	Val	Thr	Lys	Asp
65															
Pro	Pro	His	Arg	Pro	His	Pro	His	Glu	Leu	Val	Gly	Lys	Asp	Cys	Arg
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Asp	Gly	Phe	Tyr	Glu	Ala	Glu	Leu	Cys	Pro	Asp	Arg	Cys	Ile	His	Ser
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Phe	Gln	Asn	Leu	Gly	Ile	Gln	Cys	Val	Lys	Lys	Arg	Asp	Leu	Glu	Gln
115															
Ala	Ile	Ser	Gln	Arg	Ile	Gln	Thr	Asn	Asn	Asn	Pro	Phe	Gln	Val	Pro
130															
Ile	Glu	Glu	Gln	Arg	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Asn	Ala	Val	Arg	Leu	Cys
145															
Phe	Gln	Val	Thr	Val	Arg	Asp	Pro	Ser	Gly	Arg	Pro	Leu	Arg	Leu	Pro
165															
Pro	Val	Leu	Pro	His	Pro	Ile	Phe	Asp	Asn	Arg	Ala	Pro	Asn	Thr	Ala
180															
Glu	Leu	Lys	Ile	Cys	Arg	Val	Asn	Arg	Asn	Ser	Gly	Ser	Cys	Leu	Gly
195															
Gly	Asp	Glu	Ile	Phe	Leu	Leu	Cys	Asp	Lys	Val	Gln	Lys	Glu	Asp	Ile
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Glu	Val	Tyr	Phe	Thr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Trp	Glu	Ala	Arg	Gly	Ser	Phe	Ser
225															
Gln	Ala	Asp	Val	His	Arg	Gln	Val	Ala	Ile	Val	Phe	Arg	Thr	Pro	Pro
245															
Tyr	Ala	Asp	Pro	Ser	Leu	Gln	Ala	Pro	Val	Arg	Val	Ser	Met	Gln	Leu
260															
Arg	Arg	Pro	Ser	Asp	Arg	Glu	Leu	Ser	Glu	Pro	Met	Glu	Phe	Gln	Tyr
275															
Leu	Pro	Asp	Thr	Asp	Asp	Arg	His	Arg	Ile	Glu	Glu	Lys	Arg	Lys	Arg
280															
285															

	290				295				300							
Thr	Tyr	Glu	Thr	Phe	Lys	Ser	Ile	Met	Lys	Lys	Ser	Pro	Phe	Ser	Gly	
305					310					315					320	
Pro	Thr	Asp	Pro	Arg	Pro	Pro	Pro	Arg	Arg	Ile	Ala	Val	Pro	Ser	Arg	
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Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser	Val	Pro	Lys	Pro	Ala	Pro	Gln	Pro	Tyr	Pro	Phe	Thr	
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Ser	Ser	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ile	Asn	Tyr	Asp	Glu	Phe	Pro	Thr	Met	Val	Phe	
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Pro	Ser	Gly	Gln	Ile	Ser	Gln	Ala	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ala	Pro	Ala	Pro	Pro	
		370				375					380					
Gln	Val	Leu	Pro	Gln	Ala	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ala	Met	Val	
385					390					395					400	
Ser	Ala	Leu	Ala	Gln	Ala	Pro	Ala	Pro	Val	Pro	Val	Leu	Ala	Pro	Gly	
				405					410					415		
Pro	Pro	Gln	Ala	Val	Ala	Pro	Pro	Ala	Pro	Lys	Pro	Thr	Gln	Ala	Gly	
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Glu	Gly	Thr	Leu	Ser	Glu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Gln	Leu	Gln	Phe	Asp	Asp	Glu	
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Asp	Leu	Gly	Ala	Leu	Leu	Gly	Asn	Ser	Thr	Asp	Pro	Ala	Val	Phe	Thr	
	450					455				460						
Asp	Leu	Ala	Ser	Val	Asp	Asn	Ser	Glu	Phe	Gln	Gln	Leu	Leu	Asn	Gln	
465					470					475					480	
Gly	Ile	Pro	Val	Ala	Pro	His	Thr	Thr	Glu	Pro	Met	Leu	Met	Glu	Tyr	
				485					490					495		
Pro	Glu	Ala	Ile	Thr	Arg	Leu	Val	Thr	Gly	Ala	Gln	Arg	Pro	Pro	Asp	
			500					505					510			
Pro	Ala	Pro	Ala	Pro	Leu	Gly	Ala	Pro	Gly	Leu	Pro	Asn	Gly	Leu	Leu	
		515					520					525				
Ser	Gly	Asp	Glu	Asp	Phe	Ser	Ser	Ile	Ala	Asp	Met	Asp	Phe	Ser	Ala	
	530					535				540						
Leu	Leu	Ser	Gln	Ile	Ser	Ser	Lys	Leu	Arg	Ile	Leu	Gln	Ser	Thr	Val	
545					550					555					560	
Pro	Arg	Ala	Arg	Asp	Pro	Pro	Val	Ala	Thr	Met	Val	Ser	Lys	Gly	Glu	
				565					570					575		
Glu	Leu	Phe	Thr	Gly	Val	Val	Pro	Ile	Leu	Val	Glu	Leu	Asp	Gly	Asp	
			580					585					590			
Val	Asn	Gly	His	Lys	Phe	Ser	Val	Ser	Gly	Glu	Gly	Glu	Gly	Asp	Ala	
		595					600					605				
Thr	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Leu	Thr	Leu	Lys	Phe	Ile	Cys	Thr	Thr	Gly	Lys	Leu	
	610					615					620					
Pro	Val	Pro	Trp	Pro	Thr	Leu	Val	Thr	Thr	Leu	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Val	Gln	
625					630					635					640	
Cys	Phe	Ser	Arg	Tyr	Pro	Asp	His	Met	Lys	Gln	His	Asp	Phe	Phe	Lys	
				645					650							

Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu
 770 775 780
 Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile
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 Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys
 805

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 <213> Aequorea victoria and human

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)...(3018)

<400> 13

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1				5					10					15		
gtc	gag	ctg	gac	ggc	gac	gta	aac	ggc	cac	aag	ttc	agc	gtg	tcc	ggc	96
Val	Glu	Leu	Asp	Gly	Asp	Val	Asn	Gly	His	Lys	Phe	Ser	Val	Ser	Gly	
			20					25					30			
gag	ggc	gag	ggc	gat	gcc	acc	tac	ggc	aag	ctg	acc	ctg	aag	ttc	atc	144
Glu	Gly	Glu	Gly	Asp	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Leu	Thr	Leu	Lys	Phe	Ile	
		35					40					45				
tgc	acc	acc	ggc	aag	ctg	ccc	gtg	ccc	tgg	ccc	acc	ctc	gtg	acc	acc	192
Cys	Thr	Thr	Gly	Lys	Leu	Pro	Val	Pro	Trp	Pro	Thr	Leu	Val	Thr	Thr	
	50					55					60					
ctg	acc	tac	ggc	gtg	cag	tgc	ttc	agc	cgc	tac	ccc	gac	cac	atg	aag	240
Leu	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Val	Gln	Cys	Phe	Ser	Arg	Tyr	Pro	Asp	His	Met	Lys	
65					70				75						80	
cag	cac	gac	ttc	ttc	aag	tcc	gcc	atg	ccc	gaa	ggc	tac	gtc	cag	gag	288
Gln	His	Asp	Phe	Phe	Lys	Ser	Ala	Met	Pro	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Val	Gln	Glu	
			85						90					95		
cgc	acc	atc	ttc	ttc	aag	gac	gac	ggc	aac	tac	aag	acc	cgc	gcc	gag	336
Arg	Thr	Ile	Phe	Phe	Lys	Asp	Asp	Gly	Asn	Tyr	Lys	Thr	Arg	Ala	Glu	
		100						105					110			
gtg	aag	ttc	gag	ggc	gac	acc	ctg	gtg	aac	cgc	atc	gag	ctg	aag	ggc	384
Val	Lys	Phe	Glu	Gly	Asp	Thr	Leu	Val	Asn	Arg	Ile	Glu	Leu	Lys	Gly	
		115					120					125				
atc	gac	ttc	aag	gag	gac	ggc	aac	atc	ctg	ggg	cac	aag	ctg	gag	tac	432
Ile	Asp	Phe	Lys	Glu	Asp	Gly	Asn	Ile	Leu	Gly	His	Lys	Leu	Glu	Tyr	
	130					135					140					
aac	tac	aac	agc	cac	aac	gtc	tat	atc	atg	gcc	gac	aag	cag	aag	aac	480
Asn	Tyr	Asn	Ser	His	Asn	Val	Tyr	Ile	Met	Ala	Asp	Lys	Gln	Lys	Asn	
145					150				155					160		
ggc	atc	aag	gtg	aac	ttc	aag	atc	cgc	cac	aac	atc	gag	gac	ggc	agc	528
Gly	Ile	Lys	Val	Asn	Phe	Lys	Ile	Arg	His	Asn	Ile	Glu	Asp	Gly	Ser	

	165	170	175	
gtg cag ctc gcc gac cac tac cag cag aac acc ccc atc ggc gac ggc				576
Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly				
	180	185	190	
ccc gtg ctg ctg ccc gac aac cac tac ctg agc acc cag tcc gcc ctg				624
Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu				
	195	200	205	
agc aaa gac ccc aac gag aag cgc gat cac atg gtc ctg ctg gag ttc				672
Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe				
	210	215	220	
gtg acc gcc gcc ggg atc act ctc ggc atg gac gag ctg tac aag tcc				720
Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys Ser				
	225	230	235	240
gga ctc aga tct cga gct caa gct tac atg agc tgg tca cct tcc ctg				768
Gly Leu Arg Ser Arg Ala Gln Ala Tyr Met Ser Trp Ser Pro Ser Leu				
	245	250	255	
aca acg cag aca tgt ggg gcc tgg gaa atg aaa gag cgc ctt ggg aca				816
Thr Thr Gln Thr Cys Gly Ala Trp Glu Met Lys Glu Arg Leu Gly Thr				
	260	265	270	
ggg gga ttt gga aat gtc atc cga tgg cac aat cag gaa aca ggt gag				864
Gly Gly Phe Gly Asn Val Ile Arg Trp His Asn Gln Glu Thr Gly Glu				
	275	280	285	
cag att gcc atc aag cag tgc cgg cag gag ctc agc ccc cgg aac cga				912
Gln Ile Ala Ile Lys Gln Cys Arg Gln Glu Leu Ser Pro Arg Asn Arg				
	290	295	300	
gag cgg tgg tgc ctg gag atc cag atc atg aga agg ctg acc cac ccc				960
Glu Arg Trp Cys Leu Glu Ile Gln Ile Met Arg Arg Leu Thr His Pro				
	305	310	315	320
aat gtg gtg gct gcc cga gat gtc cct gag ggg atg cag aac ttg gcg				1008
Asn Val Val Ala Ala Arg Asp Val Pro Glu Gly Met Gln Asn Leu Ala				
	325	330	335	
ccc aat gac ctg ccc ctg ctg gcc atg gag tac tgc caa gga gga gat				1056
Pro Asn Asp Leu Pro Leu Leu Ala Met Glu Tyr Cys Gln Gly Gly Asp				
	340	345	350	
ctc cgg aag tac ctg aac cag ttt gag aac tgc tgt ggt ctg cgg gaa				1104
Leu Arg Lys Tyr Leu Asn Gln Phe Glu Asn Cys Cys Gly Leu Arg Glu				
	355	360	365	
ggt gcc atc ctc acc ttg ctg agt gac att gcc tct gcg ctt aga tac				1152
Gly Ala Ile Leu Thr Leu Leu Ser Asp Ile Ala Ser Ala Leu Arg Tyr				
	370	375	380	
ctt cat gaa aac aga atc atc cat cgg gat cta aag cca gaa aac atc				1200
Leu His Glu Asn Arg Ile Ile His Arg Asp Leu Lys Pro Glu Asn Ile				
	385	390	395	400
gtc ctg cag caa gga gaa cag agg tta ata cac aaa att att gac cta				1248

Val	Leu	Gln	Gln	Gly 405	Glu	Gln	Arg	Leu	Ile 410	His	Lys	Ile	Ile	Asp 415	Leu	
gga Gly	tat Tyr	gcc Ala	aag Lys 420	gag Glu	ctg Leu	gat Asp	cag Gln	ggc Gly 425	agt Ser	ctt Leu	tgc Cys	aca Thr	tca Ser 430	ttc Phe	gtg Val	1296
ggg Gly	acc Thr 435	ctg Leu	cag Gln	tac Tyr	ctg Leu	gcc Ala	cca Pro 440	gag Glu	cta Leu	ctg Leu	gag Glu	cag Gln 445	cag Gln	aag Lys	tac Tyr	1344
aca Thr 450	gtg Val	acc Thr	gtc Val	gac Asp	tac Tyr	tgg Trp 455	agc Ser	ttc Phe	ggc Gly	acc Thr	ctg Leu 460	gcc Ala	ttt Phe	gag Glu	tgc Cys	1392
atc Ile 465	acg Thr	ggc Gly	ttc Phe	cgg Arg 470	ccc Pro	ttc Phe	ctc Leu	ccc Pro	aac Asn 475	tgg Trp	cag Gln	ccc Pro	gtg Val	cag Gln	tgg Trp 480	1440
cat His	tca Ser	aaa Lys	gtg Val 485	cgg Arg	cag Gln	aag Lys	agt Ser	gag Glu 490	gtg Val	gac Asp	att Ile	gtt Val	gtt Val	agc Ser 495	gaa Glu	1488
gac Asp	ttg Leu	aat Asn 500	gga Gly	acg Thr	gtg Val	aag Lys	ttt Phe 505	tca Ser 505	agc Ser	tct Ser	tta Leu	ccc Pro 510	tac Tyr	ccc Pro	aat Asn	1536
aat Asn	ctt Leu 515	aac Asn	agt Ser	gtc Val	ctg Leu	gct Ala	gag Glu 520	cga Arg	ctg Leu	gag Glu	aag Lys 525	tgg Trp 525	ctg Leu	caa Gln	ctg Leu	1584
atg Met 530	ctg Leu	atg Met	tgg Trp	cac His	ccc Pro	cga Arg 535	cag Gln	agg Arg	ggc Gly	acg Thr	gat Asp 540	ccc Pro	acg Thr	tat Tyr	ggg Gly	1632
ccc Pro 545	aat Asn	ggc Gly	tgc Cys	ttc Phe 550	aag Lys 550	gcc Ala	ctg Leu	gat Asp	gac Asp 555	atc Ile 555	tta Leu	aac Asn	tta Leu	aag Lys 560	ctg Leu 560	1680
gtt Val	cat His	atc Ile	ttg Leu 565	aac Asn 565	atg Met	gtc Val	acg Thr	ggc Gly 570	acc Thr 570	atc Ile	cac His	acc Thr	tac Tyr 575	cct Pro 575	gtg Val 575	1728
aca Thr	gag Glu	gat Asp 580	gag Glu 580	agt Ser	ctg Leu	cag Gln	agc Ser 585	ttg Leu 585	aag Lys 585	gcc Ala	aga Arg 590	atc Ile 590	caa Gln 590	cag Gln	gac Asp 590	1776
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gcg Ala 610	ttg Leu 610	atc Ile 610	ccc Pro 610	gat Asp 615	aag Lys 615	cct Pro 615	gcc Ala 615	act Thr 615	cag Gln 615	tgt Cys 620	att Ile 620	tca Ser 620	gac Asp 620	ggc Gly 620	aag Lys 620	1872
tta Leu 625	aat Asn 625	gag Glu 625	ggc Gly 630	cac His 630	aca Thr 630	ttg Leu 630	gac Asp 635	atg Met 635	gat Asp 635	ctt Leu 635	gtt Val 635	ttt Phe 635	ctc Leu 640	ttt Phe 640	gac Asp 640	1920

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Glu	Ser	Val	Ser	Cys	Ile	Leu	Gln	Glu	Pro	Lys	Arg	Asn	Leu	Ala	Phe		
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ttc	cag	ctg	agg	aag	gtg	tgg	ggc	cag	gtc	tgg	cac	agc	atc	cag	acc	2064	
Phe	Gln	Leu	Arg	Lys	Val	Trp	Gly	Gln	Val	Trp	His	Ser	Ile	Gln	Thr		
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ctg	aag	gaa	gat	tgc	aac	cgg	ctg	cag	cag	gga	cag	cga	gcc	gcc	atg	2112	
Leu	Lys	Glu	Asp	Cys	Asn	Arg	Leu	Gln	Gln	Gly	Gln	Arg	Ala	Ala	Met		
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705				710				715				720					
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Met	Ala	Ser	Met	Ser	Gln	Gln	Leu	Lys	Ala	Lys	Leu	Asp	Phe	Phe	Lys		
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acc	agc	atc	cag	att	gac	ctg	gag	aag	tac	agc	gag	caa	acc	gag	ttt	2256	
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ggg	atc	aca	tca	gat	aaa	ctg	ctg	ctg	gcc	tgg	agg	gaa	atg	gag	cag	2304	
Gly	Ile	Thr	Ser	Asp	Lys	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Trp	Arg	Glu	Met	Glu	Gln		
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gct	gtg	gag	ctc	tgt	ggg	cgg	gag	aac	gaa	gtg	aaa	ctc	ctg	gta	gaa	2352	
Ala	Val	Glu	Leu	Cys	Gly	Arg	Glu	Asn	Glu	Val	Lys	Leu	Leu	Val	Glu		
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cgg	atg	atg	gct	ctg	cag	acc	gac	att	gtg	gac	tta	cag	agg	agc	ccc	2400	
Arg	Met	Met	Ala	Leu	Gln	Thr	Asp	Ile	Val	Asp	Leu	Gln	Arg	Ser	Pro		
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atg	ggc	cgg	aag	cag	ggg	gga	acg	ctg	gac	gac	cta	gag	gag	caa	gca	2448	
Met	Gly	Arg	Lys	Gln	Gly	Gly	Thr	Leu	Asp	Asp	Leu	Glu	Glu	Gln	Ala		
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agg	gag	ctg	tac	agg	aga	cta	agg	gaa	aaa	cct	cga	gac	cag	cga	act	2496	
Arg	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Arg	Leu	Arg	Glu	Lys	Pro	Arg	Asp	Gln	Arg	Thr		
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gag	ggt	gac	agt	cag	gaa	atg	gta	cgg	ctg	ctg	ctt	cag	gca	att	cag	2544	
Glu	Gly	Asp	Ser	Gln	Glu	Met	Val	Arg	Leu	Leu	Leu	Gln	Ala	Ile	Gln		
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agc	ttc	gag	aag	aaa	gtg	cga	gtg	atc	tat	acg	cag	ctc	agt	aaa	act	2592	
Ser	Phe	Glu	Lys	Lys	Val	Arg	Val	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Gln	Leu	Ser	Lys	Thr		
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gtg	gtt	tgc	aag	cag	aag	gcg	ctg	gaa	ctg	ttg	ccc	aag	gtg	gaa	gag	2640	
Val	Val	Cys	Lys	Gln	Lys	Ala	Leu	Glu	Leu	Leu	Pro	Lys	Val	Glu	Glu		
				865				870				87					

gtg gtg agc tta atg aat gag gat gag aag act gtt gtc cgg ctg cag 2688
Val Val Ser Leu Met Asn Glu Asp Glu Lys Thr Val Val Arg Leu Gln
885 890 895

gag aag cgg cag aag gag ctc tgg aat ctc ctg aag att gct tgt agc 2736
Glu Lys Arg Gln Lys Glu Leu Trp Asn Leu Leu Lys Ile Ala Cys Ser
900 905 910

aag gtc cgt ggt cct gtc agt gga agc ccg gat agc atg aat gcc tct 2784
Lys Val Arg Gly Pro Val Ser Gly Ser Pro Asp Ser Met Asn Ala Ser
915 920 925

cga ctt agc cag cct ggg cag ctg atg tct cag ccc tcc acg gcc tcc 2832
Arg Leu Ser Gln Pro Gly Gln Leu Met Ser Gln Pro Ser Thr Ala Ser
930 935 940

aac agc tta cct gag cca gcc aag aag agt gaa gaa ctg gtg gct gaa 2880
Asn Ser Leu Pro Glu Pro Ala Lys Lys Ser Glu Glu Leu Val Ala Glu
945 950 955 960

gca cat aac ctc tgc acc ctg cta gaa aat gcc ata cag gac act gtg 2928
Ala His Asn Leu Cys Thr Leu Leu Glu Asn Ala Ile Gln Asp Thr Val
965 970 975

agg gaa caa gac cag agt ttc acg gcc cta gac tgg agc tgg tta cag 2976
Arg Glu Gln Asp Gln Ser Phe Thr Ala Leu Asp Trp Ser Trp Leu Gln
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35 40 45
Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
50 55 60
Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
65 70 75 80
Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
85 90 95
Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
100 105 110
Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
115 120 125
Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
130 135 140
Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn

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Val	Gln	Leu	Ala	Asp	His	Tyr	Gln	Gln	Asn	Thr	Pro	Ile	Gly	Asp	Gly
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Pro	Val	Leu	Leu	Pro	Asp	Asn	His	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Thr	Gln	Ser	Ala	Leu
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Ser	Lys	Asp	Pro	Asn	Glu	Lys	Arg	Asp	His	Met	Val	Leu	Leu	Glu	Phe
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Val	Thr	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ile	Thr	Leu	Gly	Met	Asp	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Lys	Ser
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Gly	Leu	Arg	Ser	Arg	Ala	Gln	Ala	Tyr	Met	Ser	Trp	Ser	Pro	Ser	Leu
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Thr	Thr	Gln	Thr	Cys	Gly	Ala	Trp	Glu	Met	Lys	Glu	Arg	Leu	Gly	Thr
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Gly	Gly	Phe	Gly	Asn	Val	Ile	Arg	Trp	His	Asn	Gln	Glu	Thr	Gly	Glu
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Gln	Ile	Ala	Ile	Lys	Gln	Cys	Arg	Gln	Glu	Leu	Ser	Pro	Arg	Asn	Arg
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Val	Leu	Gln	Gln	Gly	Glu	Gln	Arg	Leu	Ile	His	Lys	Ile	Ile	Asp	Leu
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Gly	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Glu	Leu	Asp	Gln	Gly	Ser	Leu	Cys	Thr	Ser	Phe	Val
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Thr	Val	Thr	Val	Asp	Tyr	Trp	Ser	Phe	Gly	Thr	Leu	Ala	Phe	Glu	Cys
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Ile	Thr	Gly	Phe	Arg	Pro	Phe	Leu	Pro	Asn	Trp	Gln	Pro	Val	Gln	Trp
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His	Ser	Lys	Val	Arg	Gln	Lys	Ser	Glu	Val	Asp	Ile	Val	Val	Ser	Glu
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Asp	Leu	Asn	Gly	Thr	Val	Lys	Phe	Ser	Ser	Ser	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Pro	Asn
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 Asn Ser Lys Ile Thr Tyr Glu Thr Gln Ile Ser Pro Arg Pro Gln Pro
 645 650 655
 Glu Ser Val Ser Cys Ile Leu Gln Glu Pro Lys Arg Asn Leu Ala Phe
 660 665 670
 Phe Gln Leu Arg Lys Val Trp Gly Gln Val Trp His Ser Ile Gln Thr
 675 680 685
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 Thr Ser Ile Gln Ile Asp Leu Glu Lys Tyr Ser Glu Gln Thr Glu Phe
 740 745 750
 Gly Ile Thr Ser Asp Lys Leu Leu Leu Ala Trp Arg Glu Met Glu Gln
 755 760 765
 Ala Val Glu Leu Cys Gly Arg Glu Asn Glu Val Lys Leu Leu Val Glu
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 Arg Met Met Ala Leu Gln Thr Asp Ile Val Asp Leu Gln Arg Ser Pro
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Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly	
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Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile	
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tgc acc acc ggc aag ctg ccc gtc ccc tgg ccc acc ctc gtc acc acc	192
Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr	
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ctg acc tac ggc gtc cag tgc ttc agc cgc tac ccc gac cac atg aag	240
Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys	
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cag cac gac ttc ttc aag tcc gcc atg ccc gaa ggc tac gtc cag gag	288
Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu	
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cgc acc atc ttc ttc aag gac gac ggc aac tac aag acc cgc gcc gag	336
Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu	
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gtg aag ttc gag ggc gac acc ctg gtc aac cgc atc gag ctg aag ggc	384
Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly	
115 120 125	
atc gac ttc aag gag gac ggc aac atc ctg ggc cac aag ctg gag tac	432
Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr	
130 135 140	
aac tac aac agc cac aac gtc tat atc atg gcc gac aag cag aag aac	480
Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn	
145 150 155 160	
ggc atc aag gtc aac ttc aag atc cgc cac aac atc gag gac ggc agc	528
Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser	
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gtg cag ctc gcc gac cac tac cag cag aac acc ccc atc ggc gac ggc	576
Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly	
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Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu	
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Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe	
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Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys Ser	
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Glu	Gly	Glu	Gly	Asp	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Leu	Thr	Leu	Lys	Phe	Ile		
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Cys	Thr	Thr	Gly	Lys	Leu	Pro	Val	Pro	Trp	Pro	Thr	Leu	Val	Thr	Thr		
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Gln	His	Asp	Phe	Phe	Lys	Ser	Ala	Met	Pro	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Val	Gln	Glu		
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Arg	Thr	Ile	Phe	Phe	Lys	Asp	Asp	Gly	Asn	Tyr	Lys	Thr	Arg	Ala	Glu		
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Ile	Asp	Phe	Lys	Glu	Asp	Gly	Asn	Ile	Leu	Gly	His	Lys	Leu	Glu	Tyr		
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Val	Gln	Leu	Ala	Asp	His	Tyr	Gln	Gln	Asn	Thr	Pro	Ile	Gly	Asp	Gly		
			180					185					190				
Pro	Val	Leu	Leu	Pro	Asp	Asn	His	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Thr	Gln	Ser	Ala	Leu		
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Ser	Lys	Asp	Pro	Asn	Glu	Lys	Arg	Asp	His	Met	Val	Leu	Leu	Glu	Phe		
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Val	Thr	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ile	Thr	Leu	Gly	Met	Asp	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Lys	Ser		
225					230					235					240		

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 Asn Asn Ser Cys Leu Ser Lys Met Lys Asn Ser Met Ala Ser Met Ser
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 Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Lys Leu Asp Phe Phe Lys Thr Ser Ile Gln Ile
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 Asp Leu Glu Lys Tyr Ser Glu Gln Thr Glu Phe Gly Ile Thr Ser Asp
 290 295 300
 Lys Leu Leu Leu Ala Trp Arg Glu Met Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Leu Cys
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 Gly Arg Glu Asn Glu Val Lys Leu Leu Val Glu Arg Met Met Ala Leu
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 Gln Thr Asp Ile Val Asp Leu Gln Arg Ser Pro Met Gly Arg Lys Gln
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 Gly Gly Thr Leu Asp Asp Leu Glu Glu Gln Ala Arg Glu Leu Tyr Arg
 355 360 365
 Arg Leu Arg Glu Lys Pro Arg Asp Gln Arg Thr Glu Gly Asp Ser Gln
 370 375 380
 Glu Met Val Arg Leu Leu Leu Gln Ala Ile Gln Ser Phe Glu Lys Lys
 385 390 395 400
 Val Arg Val Ile Tyr Thr Gln Leu Ser Lys Thr Val Val Cys Lys Gln
 405 410 415
 Lys Ala Leu Glu Leu Leu Pro Lys Val Glu Glu Val Val Ser Leu Met
 420 425 430
 Asn Glu Asp Glu Lys Thr Val Val Arg Leu Gln Glu Lys Arg Gln Lys
 435 440 445
 Glu Leu Trp Asn Leu Leu Lys Ile Ala Cys Ser Lys Val Arg Gly Pro
 450 455 460
 Val Ser Gly Ser Pro Asp Ser Met Asn Ala Ser Arg Leu Ser Gln Pro
 465 470 475 480
 Gly Gln Leu Met Ser Gln Pro Ser Thr Ala Ser Asn Ser Leu Pro Glu
 485 490 495
 Pro Ala Lys Lys Ser Glu Glu Leu Val Ala Glu Ala His Asn Leu Cys
 500 505 510
 Thr Leu Leu Glu Asn Ala Ile Gln Asp Thr Val Arg Glu Gln Asp Gln
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 Ser Phe Thr Ala Leu Asp Trp Ser Trp Leu Gln Thr Glu Glu Glu Glu
 530 535 540
 His Ser Cys Leu Glu Gln Ala Ser
 545 550

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